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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914 SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 34

EUROPEAN WAR WILL LEAVE DEEP MARKS IN BELGIUM'S BEAUTIFUL CITIES

THE MEUSE VALLEY, NEAR LIEGE

BRUSSELS—HOTEL DE VILLE

JENNINGS

NAMUR LE-CHATEAU DES COMTES

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM

BRUSSELS—PALAIS DE JUSTICE

The marks of the despoiler will be left deep on the beautiful cities of Belgium before the war in Europe is over. The devastation of this fair country, rich in beauty and historic significance, will form one of the side tragedies of the relentless conflict.

Brussels, the capital, and Liege and Namur contain some of the notably beautiful buildings of Europe. Brussels, indeed, is one of the world's splendid cities. Liege contains manufactories of great importance. How much these cities will suffer in the give-and-take of battles is problematical, but it is inevitable that there must be scars a-plenty.

EUROPEAN CONFLICT SUMMARIZED; A DECISIVE BATTLE IS IMMINENT

FIGHTING in Belgium has been continuous for a week, with the united force of Belgian, French and English troops opposing the German army of invasion. Thousands of lives have been lost and much property laid waste, yet all this is but preliminary to the titanic struggle that must take place when the opposing forces meet for a decisive test of strength and fighting skill.

Southward, in the German province of Alsace, a French invading army is operating, with Strasburg as its objective. The French claim to be driving the Germans steadily eastward. Severe fighting is reported along the line from Luneville, France, to Sarreburg, Germany. This is flank fighting and is evidently aimed at holding back the Germans to the north while the larger French force moves east. They declare they hold all the passes through the Vosges, and that they have occupied all the towns near the middle pass.

The Belgian Campaign.

As to the campaign in Belgium, only one thing appears certain. The Germans are advancing. Their enemies admit it. Brussels dispatches declare that the German retreats so far announced seem to have been only cavalry squadrons thrown forward to feel out the Belgian lines. Thursday the vanguard had pushed to the northwest of Diest. Now a German claim is conceded to have made considerable progress northwest toward Antwerp.

Zeppelins have been seen by Belgians over the forts south of Antwerp, and the Belgian general staff significantly announces that for strategic reasons it will issue no more bulletins.

The French ministry of war insists, in an official statement, that the whole German plan of campaign has been altered as a result of the check at Liege. Whether or not the Germans underestimated the strength of the Belgian defense, it is evident that they are now trying to envelop their enemies rather than to dash through their lines.

It looks as though the Germans, misinformed as to the relative strength of the defenses barring them from France, had decided in their "war with the world" to risk no more such sacrifices as that before Liege, but to cover the whole hostile frontier from Lower Alsace to Antwerp, possibly even to Bruges, then press the whole line in a supreme test and break through where weakest.

Battle of Millions.

The battle of the millions may be expected to begin when the German envelopment of the enemy's left is completed.

In a Brussels dispatch the German loss so far in Belgium is estimated to have been 15,000 killed. The greater part of this was incurred in the first terrible experiment at Liege.

The determination of Italy to remain neutral is unshaken. The Italian government has refused a request from Vienna that 160,000 Austrian troops be allowed to pass through Italian territory to the French frontier.

Operations in Eastern Europe.

Germany and Austria maintain silence as to the operations in eastern Europe, as well as to those in the west. The French ministry of foreign affairs issued a statement confirming a Russian victory over the Austrians on the Dniester. The czar has promised home rule to the Poles if they remain loyal to Russia in the war.

Servian telegrams admit that after continuous bombardment along the entire frontier line of the Rivers Save and Danube, the Austrians have succeeded in forcing an entry into Sabac, on the Save, 37 miles west of Belgrade, and into Lornitza, on the River Drina. This is said to have followed the repulse of a large Austrian army on the frontier last Wednesday.

Greece threatens to declare war on Turkey. It seems that the acquisition by the porte of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, after they had taken refuge in the Dardanelles, has given her a pronounced naval superiority over Greece and increased the bellicose spirit at Constantinople. The newly acquired cruisers are said to have attacked Greek merchantment, and Greece demands a satisfactory explanation of these attacks, with war as the alternative. The Young Turks are reported also to be dictating a pro-German policy, though the porte has promised the repatriation of the officers and crews of the German cruisers.

War in Midair.

Thrilling stories of war in the air appear in the French and English press. A German dirigible and French aeroplane engaged in battle at Nancy. A bomb dropped from the aeroplane wrecked the Zeppelin and killed the 25 members of the crew. The French fired on a German aeroplane at a distance of two miles and brought it to earth. Namur, Belgium, was bombarded by a German aeroplanist.

The Japanese fleet has put to sea, and it is expected that it will join the British squadron for an attack on the German squadron in far eastern waters.

There is nothing to indicate that the advance of German columns toward South Brabant, has been checked, and it is, of course, possible that the envelopment of the extreme left is merely to protect a descent into France through Belgium's heart.

Diary of a Week.

August 9.—Forty thousand Austrian troops reported near Basle, Switzerland. German submarines attack British cruiser squadron. One submarine sunk. French force penetrated Alsace, taking Altkirch and Muelhausen. German request for 24-hour armistice at Liege refused.

August 10.—Germans caught between front and rear fires of Liege forts and lost heavily. France severed diplomatic relations with Austria after accusing the Austrian government of sending troops to help Germany in Alsace. Austrian warships bombard Antivari, Montenegrin seaport on the Adriatic, causing Italian resentment. Servian and Montenegrin troops began campaigns in Bosnia and Dalmatia.

August 11.—Germany forces French to evacuate Muelhausen. Continuous bombardment of Liege forts ineffective. Servian territory cleared of Austrian troops.

August 12.—French and German troops in contact along entire front. Two German regiments captured. Germans penetrated beyond Liege forts and were driven back to Tongres. Fight on frontier. Russians annihilate eight Austrian regiments in Galicia.

August 13.—Great Britain declared state of war exists with Austria because of Austria's attitude toward France. French warships operating with British to keep Atlantic trade routes clear. Menace to British commerce declared to have ended. German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which took refuge in Turkish waters, sold to Turkey. King of Italy calls his ambassadors home for a conference. Germans, while continuing Liege bombardment, attempt reconnaissances to west of the Meuse.

August 14.—French report that after five days' fighting in the Vosges mountains they control approaches to Alsace and Lorraine. French forces report whole division of German troops surrendered in Alsace. Battles between skirmishing forces at Diest and Haelen result in German losses. Germans make furious night assault on Liege forts, but are repulsed. Allied powers protest against Turkey's purchase of the Goeben and Breslau. Transatlantic liners announce resumption of sailings beginning next week. Italy refuses permission to Austria to send troops across Italian territory.

August 15.—Germans attempt to turn allies' left wing in force. Japanese Ambassador Chinda and Secretary Bryan held conference on far east situation. Japanese firms doing business at Tsing Tao, China, have notified their agents to withdraw. Gen. von Emmich superseded by Gen. Marwitz in command of German army around Liege. Germans announce all civilians resisting Germany's advance will be shot. Servia reported mistress of Herzegovina. Clashes along entire front of line extending from northern Belgium, far into Belgian Luxemburg, presaged general battle with German objective, Waterloo and Brussels.

LIST OF BIG BATTLES OF HISTORY, THEIR COST IN DEAD AND WOUNDED

	Men Engaged.	Casualties.
MARATHON, 490 B. C.		
Athenians	10,000	192 fell
Persians	100,000	6,400 fell.
PHARSALIA, Aug. 9, 48 B. C.		
Caesar	23,000	Trifling.
Pompeius	54,000	15,000 fell
CRECY, Aug. 26, 1346.		
English	35,000	Trifling.
French	75,000	30,000 fell.
AGINCOURT, Oct. 25, 1415.		
English	14,000	1,000 fell.
French	50,000	10,000 fell.
WATERLOO, June 18, 1815.		
Allies	67,661	22,428 killed and wounded
French	71,947	31,000 killed and wounded
GRAVELOTTE, Aug. 18, 1870.		
Germans	205,000	20,000 killed and wounded
French	180,000	19,000 killed and wounded
SEDAN, Sept, 1, 1870.		
Germans	178,000	8,970 killed and wounded
French	89,000	17,000 dead and wounded
GETTYSBURG, July 1-3, 1863.		
Union	82,000	3,072 killed.
Confederates	73,000	2,592 killed.
Union		14,497 wounded.
Confederates		12,709 wounded.

Figures quoted are from the New International Encyclopedia. It has been found very difficult to determine the actual number of men engaged at Waterloo because of the constant shifting of forces. The Prussians, whose arrival turned the tide for the allies, are supposed to have numbered about 40,000 in addition to the total given in the table.

Encyclopedias are much at variance in the number of French engaged at Crecy. The estimate given in the table is low. The French forces have been placed as high as 130,000 troops.

WAR COSTS EUROPE $50,000,000 A DAY

Army and navy experts who are figuring upon the cost of the European war in cash, not to speak of the destruction of lives and property, are willing to concede that the daily expense will not fall far short of $50,000,000 a day, or $18,250,000,000 for one year, if hostilities endure for that period.

The loss of untold thousands of lives of young men who are needed in the fields and workshops of Germany, France, Austria, Russia and Great Britain, the nations engaged in the greatest war in history, will be equivalent, experts say, to the loss of billions of money in the crippling of industries all over Europe. The destruction of property of all kinds located in the pathway of the contending armies, not to speak of the destruction of costly war ships, will foot up high in the billions, but how high even the most imaginative expert refuses to venture an opinion.

Sixty Times Cost of Canal.

When it is considered that in 13 years the cost of maintenance of the armies and navies of the countries at war, as well as the cost of naval construction, has exceeded $20,000,000,000, some idea may be had of the expense attached to war and the preparations of European countries for just such contingencies as have arisen in Europe.

The cost of the Panama canal, one of the most useful aids to the commerce of the world, was approximately $370,000,000, but the expense of the preparations for war in Europe during the time it took to build the canal, exceeded the cost of this gigantic undertaking nearly sixty to one.

Rival Nations Spend Vast Sums.

The wealth of the five nations at war is estimated at $270,000,000,000, and in 13 years the cost of maintenance of armies and navies, naval construction and the like exceeded $20,000,000,000, or about 19 per cent of the total wealth of the countries involved. The same money if spent in the construction of railroads and extension of a merchant marine would have made all of these nations commercially the most powerful in the world.

England's great navy of 579 war ships, of which 58 are battle ships and 51 cruisers, with 14 dreadnoughts now under construction, was built up at a cost of many billions of dollars. Naval construction in the last 25 years has undergone sweeping revolutions, so that year by year the British government was compelled to replace its obsolete war ships with fighting machines which embraced all the latest ideas suggested by experience and approved by the naval experts.

Millions Spent on Navies.

The expense of construction was enormous. From 1900, when $48,940,000 was voted for new construction and armament, the expense increased gradually year by year until $80,505,000 was voted for the fiscal year 1913-14.

This activity in naval construction forced the other nations of Europe to keep pace proportionately. These amounts have been expended by the various countries for naval construction and armament since 1900:

Great Britain	$ 858,070,000
Germany	515,520,000
Austria	100,000,000
France	389,530,000
Russia	283,645,000
Total	$2,146,765,000

The general naval expenditures for upkeep in the same period, which were increased from 50 to 100 per cent, and to defray which taxes were heavily increased, were:

Great Britain	$2,538,590,000
Germany	1,048,365,000
Austria	200,000,000
France	1,013,345,000
Russia	848,225,000
Total	$5,648,525,000

Rapidly Increasing Expenses.

According to these figures, the naval expenditures of the five nations involved were more than double the cost of construction in the period specified. This enormous expense, paid by the people in the way of taxes, was only part of the imperative expenses of the various governments for defense purposes. The cost of maintaining the armies approximatel $1,000,000,000 a year for 13 years, as the following statistics will show:

Great Britain	$2,915,900,000
Germany	2,380,000,000
Austria	1,069,900,000
France	2,488,603,000
Russia	4,284,000,000
Total	$13,138,403,000

The total expense of maintenance of armies and navies, together with the cost of construction in 13 years, was as follows:

Naval expenditures	$ 5,648,525,000
Construction	2,146,765,000
Cost of armies	13,138,403,000
Total	$20,933,693,000

The wealth of the same nations in round figures is:

Great Britain	$80,000,000,000
Germany	60,500,000,000
Austria	25,000,000,000
France	65,000,000,000
Russia	40,000,000,000
Total	$270,000,000,000

This enormous expense which was incurred in preparation for war will now be rapidly increased to meet the expenses of actual warfare. The British house of commons authorized war credits amounting to $1,025,000,000, while the German Reichstag voted $1,250,000,000. Austria and France have set aside vast sums for their respective war chests.

Half Century to Pay Debts.

In anticipation of trouble last year Germany voted $250,000,000 for extraordinary war expenses and about $100,000,000 was spent on an aerial fleet. France has thus far spent $60,000,000 for the same purpose and American experts are now watching developments to ascertain if the money was judiciously spent.

The annual cost of maintaining the great armies and navies of Europe even on a peace basis is enormous, and it must be vastly increased during the present war. The official figures for 1913-1914 are:

British army	$ 224,300,000
British navy	224,140,000
German army	183,090,000
German navy	111,300,000
French army	191,431,580
French navy	119,571,400
Russian army	317,800,000
Russian navy	122,500,003
Austrian army	82,300,000
Austrian navy	42,000,000
Total	$1,618,452,980

It is expected that the taxes to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war will be quadrupled in Germany and France within the next six weeks. As business is at a standstill throughout Europe and every port of entry blocked, experts are wondering where the money is to come from. All agree that, when peace is declared and the figures are all in, the result financially will be staggering and that the heaviest burden it has ever borne will rest upon Europe for 50 years to come.

DEFENDS THE PHILISTINES

The Enemies of Jehovah, but the Friends of Culture.

The Philistines have a defender in Dr. E. W. G. Masterman, the British archaeologist. He asserts that the civilization which flourished in Palestine before the coming of the Hebrew nomadic tribes was superior to that of the invaders. The Philistines, who at the same time were entering Palestine from the other side, were undoubtedly the enemies of Jehovah, but were not the enemies of culture, and according to Dr. Masterman, the reputation that they have in this respect is ill founded. The influence of the Philistines on the Hebrews is now being investigated by the Palestine exploration fund.

WAR

A NOVEL

By JOHN LUTHER LONG

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But Jon wouldn't have it different no sooner than old Shalom. I think he loved the spots best where Evelyn absentmindedly cut down to the skin. And if she happened to take a piece of that—all the better for Jon, somehow. It's a wonderful game—love!

CHAPTER VI.

Under the Plum Trees.

It's no use. I can't tell it. Old Jon was almost as gay and joyous as Dave, after a while—that's how glorious old Jonthy got to be with Evelyn about.

I use' to go out under the plum trees at night, sometimes, to reflect about my wife who was dead. And, one night, when I was laying on the flat of my back on that old yellow bench, looking at the moon through the trees—I can reflect much better that way—Jonathan and Evelyn came out and sat on the red bench Evelyn folded her hands—this way— and looked up, through the trees, at the big yellow moon, as if she had some one dead to think of, also, and nothing much to say. Jonathan begun to tune his guitar. He was a nice player, and he kept picking soft chords for a while, just rambling round among the notes to find something nice enough for Evelyn. He found it, all right, after a while, and begun to sing. It was:

"Du hast das Herze mein,
So ganz genommen ein,
Dass ich kein' Andre lieb',
Als dich allein—"

Well, it was like praying. And he was looking up in Evelyn's face with an expression in his own that I had never seen there yet. But Evelyn didn't seem to notice—just kept looking up at the moon, in the Mond-Licht, and went on reflecting. Me? I was getting hot at her myself—a not listening when old Jonthy sang to her like that! I'd have broke out in a minute more—if Jon hadn't begun to inch along the bench till he got near her—then almost against her. Then he looked in her face, playing softer and softer. I could hardly stand it. But she never noticed. Then Jon took her hand—kissed it—smiled up at her like an angel. Jon, he must have learned that out of books—it was so fine and manly. I know he didn't learn it of me. She notices then, all irght, and looks down, as if it was the first time she ever knew that she and Jon lived in the same world. She actually didn't know what had happened. But she kept getting her thoughts together, and Jon kept the hand—and kissed it some more. Then she begun to wake up. She looked at Jon several times, then down at the hand he had, several times more, then she says, soft and surprised, passing the other hand over her eyes:

"Why, Jon!"

"Let me kiss your soul!" says Jon.

"And—and, I never saw you look at me quite like that!"

"Let me look at your heart!" begs Jon.

"But what does it mean, Jon?"

"Love!" says Jon. "Holy adoration! The greatest love any man in all the world ever had for any woman!"

And he looked up at her, in the light of the moon, in the most beautiful and beseeching way I ever saw.

"Love?" asks Evelyn, still not quite awake, and passing her hand over her face.

"Du hast das Herze mein,
So ganz genommen ein—"

Jon sang.

Then at last she woke up entirely and looked at Jon in a strange and terrible kind of way. She took her hand away and moved off.

"Jon," she says, "you're my brother."

"I'm your slave!" says Jon.

Give your love to some one—worthier of it!"

"There is none such!"

"As for me—I am a monster! If you knew what makes me say that you would agree in it. You must not love me. If you knew my thoughts you could not."

"Monster!" says old Jon, "you're an angel, straight from heaven!"

Now what do you think of that for a son of mine!

Evelyn just looked as if she couldn't understand his language.

"You came like a burst of divine flame to kindle a holy passion," Jon goes on. "The Lord sent you to complete my imperfect life. Before you came there was only little Dave. But he had to go away. I seem to understand that with your coming I am myself again and that you are to be me, I you—one perfect exquisite being!—and that you are never to go again."

"Jon," says Evelyn, turning soft and pitiful, "you must try and be merciful—to us both."

"Mercy is for you, dear," says Jon. "No, no, brother Jonthy," says Evelyn, even more pitiful. "I want just enough of your great love for a sister. That is all I dare receive. That is all you may give. Keep the rest for some one more worthy. Now, let us not hurt each other. I am capable of it! Maybe I have done it—hurt you all. But what matters it that a few of us fall by the wayside if the people are saved! Jon, there must be no more of this. I have dedicated myself to a great cause. I am not I any more. I am a thing—a machine to do the will of a cause. One small link in the great chain which leads from here to there!"

She points south. Then she says, like a general giving a command:

"There must be no more of this. I am not love, I am war! I am a great cause!"

Well, of course, Jon didn't understand that crazy stuff any more than I did. He goes straight back to love.

"Evelyn," say Jon, desperate, "it must be more! You must marry me."

Then, even in the night, I could see the hardness come into her face, and when she spoke it cut through her voice like iron.

"Would you like to know what my heart is full of at this moment?" she says.

"Yes," says Jon, thinking maybe, that it was samething about him.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

TARZAN of the APES -- BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER XIV. (continued).

He disliked to return to camp without her father; still more he shrank from the thought of leaving her alone and unprotected in the hands of the Kincheers of the Arrow, or the hundred unknown dangers of the jungle.

Possibly, too, he thought, before this the professor and Philander had returned to camp. Yes, that was more than likely. At least he would return and see, before he continued, what little fare to be a most fruitless quest. He started, stumbling back through the thick and matted underbrush in the direction that he thought the cabin lay.

To Tarzan's surprise, the young man was heading further into the jungle in the general direction of Mbonga's village, and the shrewd young ape-man was convinced that he was lost.

To Tarzan this was incomprehensible; but his judgment told him that no man would venture toward the village of the cruel blacks armed only with a spear which, from the awkward way he carried it, was evidently an unfamiliar weapon to this white man. Nor was he following the trail of the old men, that they had crossed and long since left, though it had been fresh and plain before Tarzan's eyes.

Tarzan was perplexed. The fierce jungle would make easy prey of this unprotected stranger in a very short time if he were not guided quickly to the beach.

Yes, there was Numa, the lion, even now, stalking the white man a dozen paces to the right.

Clayton heard the great body paralleling his course, and now there rose upon the evening air the great beast's thunderous roar. The man stopped with upraised spear and faced the brush from which issued the awful sound. The shadows were deepening, darkness was coming on.

To die here alone, torn by the fangs of wild beasts; to feel the hot breath of the brute on his face as the great paw crushed down upon his breast!

For a moment all was still. Clayton stood rigid with raised spear. Presently a faint rustling of the bush behind him apprised him of the stealthy creeping of the thing. It was gathering for a spring, when at last he saw it, not twenty feet away—the long, lithe, muscular body and tawny head of a huge black-maned lion.

The beast was on its belly, moving forward very slowly. As its eyes met Clayton's it stopped and deliberately, cautiously gathered its hind quarters beneath it.

In agony the man watched, fearful to launch his spear, powerless to fly.

He heard a noise in the tree above him. Some new danger, he thought, but he dared not take his eyes from the yellow-green orbs before him. There was a sharp twang, like the sound of a broken banjo-string, and at the same instant an arrow appeared in the yellow hide of the crouching lion.

With a roar of pain and anger, the beast sprang; but Clayton stumbled to one side, and as he turned again to face in infuriated king of beasts, he was appalled at the sight which confronted him. Almost simultaneously with the lion's turning to renew the attack a naked giant had dropped from the tree above squarely on the brute's back.

With lightning speed an arm that was corded with layers of iron muscle encircled the hugs neck and the great beast was raised from behind, roaring and pawing the air—raised as easily as Clayton would have lifted a pet dog.

That scene he witnessed in the twilight depths of an African jungle was burned forever into the Englishman's brain.

The man before him was the embodiment of physical strength, yet it was not upon this he had depended in his battle with the great cat, for, mighty as were his muscles, they were as nothing by comparison with those possessed by Numa. To his agility, to his brain, and to his long, keen knife he owed his supremacy.

His right arm encircled the lion's neck, while the left hand plunged the knife time and time again into the unprotected side behind the left shoulder, while the infuriated beast, drawn forward and backward until he stood on his hind legs, struggled impotently in this unnatural position.

Had the battle continued a few seconds longer the outcime might have been different, but all was accomplished so quickly that the lion had scarce time to recover from its surprise before it sank lifeless to the ground.

Then the strange figure which had vanquished it stood erect upon the carcass, and, throwing back the wild, handsome head, gave the fearsome cry which a few moments earlier had so startled Clayton.

Before him he saw the figure of a young man, naked except for a loincloth and a few barbaric ornaments on arms and legs, and on the breast a priceless diamond locket gleaming against a smooth brown skin.

The hunting-knife had been returned to its homely sheath, and the man was gathering up his bow and quiver from where he had tossed them when he leaped to attack the lion.

Clayton spoke to the man in English, thanking him for his brave rescue and complimenting him on his wonderful streingth and dexterity.

The only answer was a steady stare and a faint shrug of the mighty shoulders, which may have betokened either disparagement of the service rendered or ignorance of the language.

The bow and quiver slung on his back, the wild man once more drew his knife and deftly carved large strips of meat from the lion's carcass. Then, squatting upon his haunches, he proceeded to eat, motioning Clayton to join him.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Abe Martin

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Th' honeymoon ends when th' husband puts his wife on an allowance.

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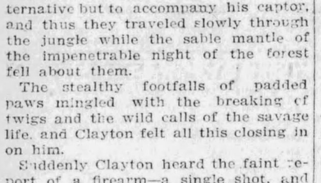

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The strong white teeth sank into the raw and dripping flesh in apparent relish, but Clayton could not bring himself to share the uncooked meat with his strange host; instead he watched him and probably there dawned upon him the conviction that this was Tarzan of the apes, whose notice he had seen posted upon the cabin door that morning.

If so he must speak English.

Again Clayton essayed speech with the ape-man; but the replies were in a strange tongue, which resembled the chattering of monkeys mingled with the growling of some wild beast.

No, this could not be Tarzan of the apes, for it was very evident that he was an utter stranger to the English language.

When Tarzan had finished his repast he rose and pointing in a very different direction from that which Clayton had been pursuing, started through the jungle toward the point he had indicated.

Clayton, bewildered and confused, hesitated to follow him, for he thought he was but being led more deeply into the mazes of the forest; but the ape-man returned, and, grasping him by the coat, dragged him along until he was convinced that Clayton understood what was required of him, and then left him to follow voluntarily.

The Englishman finally concluded that he was a prisoner, and saw no alternative but to accompany his captor, and thus they traveled slowly through the jungle while the sable mantle of the impenetrable night of the forest fell about them.

The stealthy footfalls of padded paws mingled with the breaking of twigs and the wild calls of the savage life, and Clayton felt all this closing in on him.

Suddenly Clayton heard the faint report of a firearm—a single shot, and then silence.

In the cabin by the beach two thoroughly terrified women clung to each other as they crouched upon the low bench in the gathering darkness.

The negress, sobbing hysterically, bemoaned the evil day that had witnessed her departure from her dear Maryland, while the white girl, dry-eyed and outwardly calm, was tortured by inward forebodings. She feared not more for herself than for the three men whom she knew to be wandering in the abysmal depths of the jungle, from which now issued the incessant shrieks and roars, barkings, and growlings of its terrifying and fearsome inmates.

Now came the sound of a heavy body brushing against the side of the cabin. She could hear the great padded paws upon the ground without. Then for an instant all was silence; even the bedlam of the forest died out to a faint murmur; then she distinctly heard the beast outside sniffing at the door, not two feet from where she crouched. Instinctively the girl shuddered and shrank closer to the black woman.

"Hush!" she whispered. "Hush, Esmeralda," for the woman's sobs and groans seemed to have attracted the thing that stalked there just beyond the thin wall.

A gentle scatching sound was heard on the door. The brute tried to force an entrance; but presently this ceased, and again she heard the great padded paws creep stealthily around the cabin. Again they stopped—beneath the window on which the terrified eyes of the girl now glued themselves.

"Heavens!" she murmured, for, silhouetted against the moonlit sky beyond, she saw framed in the tiny square of the latticed window the head of a huge tiger. The gleaming eyes were fixed upon her in tense ferocity.

"Look, Esmeralda!" she whispered. "What shall we do? Look! Quick! The window!"

Esmeralda cowered still closer to her mistress and glanced, affrighted, toward the little square of moonlight just as the tiger emitted a low, savage snarl.

The sight that met the poor black's eyes was too much for the already overstrung nerves.

"Oh, Gaberelle!" she shrieked, and slid to the floor, an inert and senseless mass.

For what seemed an eternity the great brute stood with its forepaws upon the sill, glaring into the little room. Presently it tried the strength of the lattice with its great talons.

The girl had almost ceased to breathe, when to her relief the head disappeared and she heard the brute's footsteps leaving the window. But now they came to the door again, and once more the scratching commenced; but this time with increasing force until the great beast was tearing at the massive panels in a perfect frenzy of fury.

Could Jane Porter have known the immense strength of that door, builded piece by piece, she would have felt less fear of the tiger reaching her by this avenue. Little did John Clayton imagine when he fashioned that crude but mighty portal that one day, 20 years later, it would shield a fair American girl, then unborn, from the teeth and talons of the man-eater.

To Be Continued.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will someone please give me through the Farmstead, directions for making elderberry wine?—P., East Randolph, N. Y.

Harvesting the Soy Bean.

When intended for hay, the soy bean should be cut when the pods are a little more than half developed. If left longer the stems become woody. Harvest it the same as clover, but give it more time to cure. In favorable weather you can mow the crop one day, take it into windrows the next and put it into small cocks the third day. Usually it is best not to put it in the barn until two or three days later.

In harvesting soy beans for seed it is best to use the mower with a side delivery attachment which clears the track for the team on the next round. If the crop is planted in rows, a special arrangement may be needed to keep the sickle bar high enough that it won't drag.

Cut the seed crop as soon as the pods are ripe. At this time most of the leaves will have turned yellow and many will have fallen off. You can stack or thresh the crop soon after cutting.

Soy beans are threshed with a common threshing machine, running the cylinder at about half the speed used in threshing oats and with most of the concave teeth removed and a board put in in place of the lower concave. A machine fitted this way will do clean work without crushing many of the beans. A corn shredder can also be used with satisfaction for threshing soy beans.

Killing Wild Onions.

The wild onion, a very serious pest in the pastures of many eastern and middle states, can be eradicated only by plowing up the pasture and cultivating the land. Where only a few weeds are growing, each clump may be uprooted separately.

The wild onion matures in midsummer. At this time it has at its base a large soft bulb and several small hard ones. The soft bulbs germinate shortly afterwards, while the hard ones remain dormant until the following spring.

By taking advantage of the habits of growth it may be eradicated in cultivated fields. Plow late in autumn as deep as possible and next spring begin working the soil early with harrow and disk. Go over it enough to prevent any new growth from appearing.

Corn, cotton or similar cultivated crops are best because in cultivating them the top growth of the onion is kept down. If the work is well done the weeds should be entirely eradicated by the time the corn is laid by.

Humus Needed.

The amount of water a soil will hold against gravity depends upon the type of soil. A clay soil composed of fine particles with very small spaces will retain more water than a coarser, sandier soil composed of larger particles and larger spaces. Also, the amount of humus, or decomposed organic matter, in the soil influences the water holding capacity. The more humus in the soil, the more water it will hold, providing the soil particles are of similar size.

To Keep Silage.

A good way to make the ensilage keep at the top of a silo when it is filled, is to put part of a load of straw through the silo filler just before it is through the job. Then sow a pail or two of oats on the straw covering and dampening them. This covering does away with about half of the spoiled ensilage, to be thrown out after the ensilage settles.

Eradicating Dock.

Sourdock is perhaps the worst weed encountered in meadows. It lives from year to year and spreads rapidly from seed. When it becomes very thick, all that can be done is to break up the ground and plant a crop that requires clean cultivation. If, for any reason, it is not advisable to break the land, sourdock is best handled by going over the field and pulling the weeds up after each rain. Cutting the plants down with the hoe does some good as it prevents the ripening of seed, but the complete eradication of the pest requires that the ground be thoroughly cultivated for several years before being reseeded to grass.

DISAPPEARED

Coffee Ails Vanish Before Postum

It seems almost too good to be true, the way headache, nervousness, insomnia and many other obscure troubles vanish when coffee is dismissed and Postum used as the regular table beverage.

The reason is clear. Coffee contains a poisonous drug — caffeine — which causes the trouble, but Postum contains only the food elements in choice hard wheat with a little molasses.

A Phila. man grew enthusiastic and wrote as follows:

"Until 18 months ago I used coffee regularly every day and suffered from headache, bitter taste in the mouth, and indigestion; was gloomy and irritable, had variable or absent appetite, loss of flesh, depressed in spirits, etc.

"I attribute these things to coffee, because since I quit it and have drank Postum I feel better than I had for 20 years, am less susceptible to cold, have gained 20 lbs., and the symptoms have disappeared — vanished before Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

POULTRY

Scaly Leg.

Scaly leg seems to be most prevalent in the warm weather, as, at that time the buildings and yards are rather more liable to develop filthy conditions than at other seasons. Dirt and uncleanliness are the factors that produce scaly leg. The trouble is readily recognized in its advanced stages, the legs of the fowls becoming rough and unsightly. It seems to attack the older birds rather than the chickens, although the young birds are not immune, by any means.

The cause of scaly leg is a tiny mite, smaller than the common "red mites," which attacks the bodies of the fowls. Unlike its cousin, which lives in cracks and crevices about the buildings and only visits its victims to feed, this mite lives under the scales of the legs. It burrows beneath the skin and there breeds and thrives, making a crusty deposit which raises the scales and gives the legs an unsightly appearance. As a usual thing, the general health of the birds is not affected, although they may become lame if the mite is allowed to breed and multiply for a long time unchecked. The legs may also become considerably enlarged.

The first thing to be done is to give the house and yards a careful cleaning. The washing and disinfecting recommended for other poultry parasites should prove effective for scaly legs as well. When this has been done, remedies may be applied locally. One of the best of them is made by mixing one part kerosene and two parts raw linseed oil. Dip the legs of the birds in this liquid, allowing them to remain in it but a moment. Allow the oil to drip off before placing the birds back on roost, as the kerosene must not come in contact with the feathers or flesh of the birds. This work may best be done at night, just after the birds have gone to roost. There are other remedies, but this seems to be an easy one which has proved effective. One application will usually suffice, but in advanced cases it may be necessary to repeat the dose in a few days.

THE DAIRY

Feeding for Milk Record.

Too many breeders of dairy cows forget that part of the cow's function is to be a mother. They overwork her by forcing for milk and butter-fat records and then wonder why the calves are not so good as the breeding ought to have produced.

The cow is a milk-machine, true enough, and the final test of her usefulness ought to be based upon the profit she makes for her owner through her production of rich milk, but when we are considering profits, as every practical dairyman does, we must include the calves that are to be produced.

Experience in advanced registry work has shown the error that many Ohio breeders are making—that of forcing up the milk and butter-fat record by strenuous feeding of concentrated feed, and by what would be called "shyster" methods in the legal profession. Some of the tests that are made of cows are biased and do not show the true worth of the animal. We wonder if the real worth of a cow is not, in a general way, in bettering the breed as shown by her influence on her offspring. If heavy feeding and an unusually long lactation period impair the ability of the cow to produce the best offspring of which she is capable, the dairyman is really losing out in his methods. They are running off on a side track in their attempt to reach the ideal. Let's use a little more judgment or commonsense in combining production of milk and of calves, and we will be repaid.—Ohio Farmer.

Overdoing Things.

Holstein-Friesians are very popular among the dairy breeds. They produce great quantities of good milk at low cost, are hardy, healthy, handsome and prolific, and when one is through with the old cow as a milk machine, there is plenty of meat for beef or bologna. The Holsteins have won their way on merit and good advertising, and they will stay to the front because in the estimation of practical farmers they bring in the greatest profit.

Of late there has been a tendency to unduly magnify certain lines of Holstein breeding and to push prices to high marks—in other words a boom, in which prices with four and five figures are common. It may be that bull calves are worth $10,000 to $20,000 each, but no one is justified by past experience in paying any such amount of real money unless he can afford to lose it. When cows sell for several thousand dollars, they become the rich man's plaything, rather than the poor man's support.

The experience of Shorthorn breeders back in the 70's should be a lesson to present-day Holstein boomers.—Farm and Home.

THE ORCHARD

Clay for Apple Trees.

Fruit trees of most all kinds do well on soils of a clayey nature. It seems that on such soils they are more regular in bearing and more resistant to diseases. The chief objection to clayey orchard soils is the hard work in keeping them in cultivation; therefore, before setting out an orchard, it would be advisable to turn under a heavy crop of green manure so as to make the soil more porous and more workable. There are various crops one can use for this purpose, probably at this time of the year a combination of winter vetch and rye would be most preferable. This should be turned down in spring and the ground well worked before the trees are set. It is quite important to give the orchard good cultivation during the first year, so as to make available to the trees all the plant food and moisture possible during the time they are getting established in the soil.

Attention should also be given to insect pests which might work on the trees, the most troublesome being the climbing cutworm. This often causes serious injury to newly set trees by eating at the newly opened buds. These can be controlled by putting bands of cotton around the trunk of the tree; sticky fly paper is also used with success for this purpose.

Raspberry Plants.

The productiveness of the raspberry plantation next year will depend largely on the treatment received after the present season's harvest is over. As soon as the picking season is past, all old canes—those that have borne berries this year—should be cut out and burned, leaving the entire space for the new canes. About ten of the new canes are left in a place, any in excess of this number being pruned out. This is a larger number than is necessary, but provides against the breaking of some of the canes when they are covered in the fall.

The plantation should be cultivated every week or ten days until the latter part of August, when cultivation should cease in order to permit the wood to mature before cold weather sets in. Irrigation should be thorough but not frequent. This treatment will keep the plants in a vigorous, healthy condition and aid them to store up food for the crop next season.

Some growers prefer to top the new canes, and this is desirable where they tend to grow too high. Such topping should be done in August, leaving the canes about four feet high.

THE GARDEN

The Cabbage Butterfly.

The white cabbage butterfly, which came to us from Europe about 50 years ago, is now one of our most common pests. It is seen everywhere from early spring to late autumn. It is about the worst pest the cabbage grower has to contend with unless measures are taken to prevent its ravages.

The female butterfly lays her eggs on the leaves of the plant. The caterpillars which hatch from these eggs are velvety green and are exactly the color of the leaves on which they feed. They grow to the length of about one-half inch and when not feeding they lie at length along the midrib and are not easily seen. There are two broods in the year. The later brood, the one most to be feared, makes its appearance about August 15 or thereabouts. Also sometimes, if the autumn be fine and warm, there is a third brood. The caterpillars riddle the outer leaves and then burrow into the heads, devouring the substance and spoiling it for table use. Besides its ravages on cabbage it is also very destructive to cauliflower, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, etc.

The cabbage caterpillar is not very difficult to kill if properly managed. Never use Paris green, London purple or other poisonous substances except when the plants are small. I recommend the following methods of destruction: Before the head starts forming, spray with arsenate of lead, ¼ lb. to 10 gallons of water. When partly headed spray with hellebore solution, one ounce to three gallons of water. This, while not exactly non-poisonous, is less poisonous than arsenate of lead, and is safer to use after the cabbage is partly headed. When fully headed the only safe remedies are pyrethrum or similar powders. These preparations must be applied dry, with a bellows or powder gun, and as they kill by suffocation they are in no way dangerous to people or animals.

LIVE STOCK

Caring for Colts.

Colts which are required to follow their dams while at labor, and fight flies, will not make much progress. The best policy is to have a good, big colt shed where these youngsters may be confined. After they are a few weeks old they will begin to eat, at which time they should have plenty of oats and a little green stuff. The mares usually work better when they are not bothered with the colts following. It only requires a short time for a mare to get accustomed to leaving the colt at home.

Mares which are turned out in the pasture without any protection or feed cannot be expected to develop a colt to the best advantage. The best growth obtainable can be made by having the mare and colt in an enclosure during the daytime, with sufficient feed, and allowed to run in the pasture at night. These long, hot days are very trying, indeed, on the young foals. A good mare will make more money if she has a little attention of this kind at this time of year. After the colt gets large enough to eat more grass the need of care is not so great, but no breeder can expect to get the best results without feeding some grain, in addition to pasture.

BINDER ATTACHMENT with corn harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in windrows. Man and horse cut and shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only $20 00 with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres milo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Salina, Kansas.

THE CHALLENGE CHURN gets ALL the butter out; best by test; write today for our free booklet, "The Science of Butter-Making" and illustrated catalogue; butter in 5 minutes; AGENTS WANTED. THE MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, Canton, Ohio.

Galvanized or Painted Roofing

Made of high grade open hearth metal. All galvanized Roofing and Siding have an extra heavy tight coating of galvanize. Write today for free sample and mill price list No. 104. Send size of building, length of ridge, length of rafters and we will furnish free complete estimate of cost—without obligation on your part to buy—then make comparison and see the big saving. Also makers of galvanized shingles for houses.

30 Year Guaranteed Galvanized Roofing

Made of selected best grade No. 24 gauge open hearth metal with DOUBLE COATING OF GALVANIZE and Pure Tin. Write today for price list No. 60. When you buy from us you buy from the manufacturer.

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THE SYKES METAL LATH & ROOFING CO.
568 Walnut Street, Niles, Ohio

DIRECT FROM MILL AT MILL PRICES

The New Marvelous Wheat

Did You Ever Sow a Peck of Wheat to the Acre and Have All That Could Stand on the Ground?

NOTE—We advertised this wheat in The Toledo Blade last year and hundreds of farmers bought it. A number of reports given below are from readers of this paper.—O. K. Seed Store, J. T. H., Mgr.

Heads of Marvelous Wheat. Photo. from small group. These are not selected heads.

This new wheat is really marvelous. Nothing like it was ever in the country. It marks the beginning of a new era in wheat culture because it will not only save five-sixths of the seed to sow the winter wheat crop, but when the new Marvelous wheat is generally sown it will raise the average wheat yield a good many bushels per acre.

You're Skeptical

Well, we don't blame you. But that is because you have never seen it grow. You never saw such wheat grow in your life but you should vow that, if you live till another harvest you will see this marvel with your own eyes. We will explain: A pound of average wheat has 10,000 grains. A bushel and a half, then, has 900,000 grains. If each of these grains makes two to four stalks it will fill an acre with all the stalks that can grow. But the MARVELOUS wheat sends up ten, twenty, thirty, or fifty, or more stalks from a grain as easily as ordinary wheat sends up a few. Thus fifteen pounds (one peck) of MARVELOUS wheat will make more stalks than one and one-half bushels of any other wheat. Five-sixths of the seed can be saved. The secret is in the vigor and stooling properties of the new wheat. The MARVELOUS wheat can be of enormous benefit to agriculture. But to be of benefit farmers must sow it and raise it.

Description

The Marvelous is a native American wheat. The original plant, from which all the present stock sprung, had 142 heads. Think of this! 142 heads from one grain. The straw averages about four feet high. It is strong and hard. The heads are very large. Bearded. Grains are red, large and hard. It is hardy. That it grows vigorously you must know from what we have already said. This wheat is of such a pronounced type as to stamp it distinct, separate and apart from all others. There is as much difference between this wheat and others as between the large-growing and heavy-yielding varieties of field corn and popcorn.

Fifteen stools of MARVELOUS wheat. Each stool has over 1,000 grains. That is over 1,000 grains from one grain.

Remember These Things:

Sow only 15 pounds (one peck) of Marvelous wheat to the acre. Sow two weeks earlier than you would sow other kinds, if possible. Set drill to sow one-half bushel per acre and stop up every other drill tube, putting only a peck to the acre. If sown late or on poor ground, sow at rate of 20 pounds to 30 pounds per acre. A peck of Marvelous wheat will produce more stalks, heads and grain than a bushel and a half or two bushels of other wheat on the same ground. This new wheat has proved its adaptability from North Dakota to South Carolina and we want to introduce it in every community. We then want our customers of this year to help us put it on every farm. If you don't start this year you will miss the benefits a year on your own farm and the extra money you can make by selling it to your neighbors. Don't crowd it. Follow instructions.

This Is What Our Customers Report About Marvelous Wheat:

For obvious reasons we do not print complete address of our correspondents as that would give trade to them from our advertising. Every report printed here is genuine and the original letters are on file in our office, where they may be seen by persons interested. Original letters were submitted to The Blade. We publish only a few reports from hundreds received.

Will Sow All Marvelous

The Marvelous wheat is all right. I sowed it on Oct. 6 and it came up all right and grew very fast. I think it can easily be made to produce 40 to 50 bu. or more to the acre. It is as hardy wheat as any other kind and grows faster and taller. I will sow the Marvelous wheat on all the ground I put out.—C. McC., Wayne Co., O.

None to Compare

I have not seen any wheat in this neighborhood that would compare with it. I counted 15 stalks from one grain. Heads are 6 in. long. It will thresh more wheat to the acre than any kind of wheat in this neighborhood.—J. N. E., Washington Co., Ohio.

50 to 60 Bushels per Acre

The one peck of Marvelous wheat I received from you I sowed on ½ acre of ground. It stood the winter better than other varieties. Shows up wonderfully, straws five to six feet tall, and up to this time it has stood up perfectly. The yield is estimated from 50 to 60 bu. per acre. Compared with other varieties this beats them all. I just want to say that the Marvelous is the finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood. L. S., Miama Co., Ind.

200 Bu. from 2 1-2 Sown

I sowed 2½ bu. Marvelous wheat on 7½ acres and expect to have about 200 bu. at harvest. H. B., Whitley Co., Ind.

Stools of Marvelous Wheat Pulled in the Depth of the Field.

Best of Six Varieties

I sowed Marvelous, part ¼ bu. per acre, part ½ bu. per acre. I find the best results with the thicker sowing. I had closed every other drill hole, but my observation leads me to believe that better results can be obtained by using a little more seed and all drill holes open. Of the six varieties on my farm Marvelous grew taller and stiffer straw than the others. I believe Marvelous, sowed ½ bu. to the acre, will produce as much as the average wheat sowed 2 bu. to the acre. It stools well.—J. L. H., Wayne Co., O.

More Than Fulfilled Expectations

We sowed Marvelous, ¼ bu. to the acre. It surely is marvelous, as it is quite a curiosity in this part of Ohio. Some wanted to know if my son was going to cultivate it, as he sowed it according to your directions. It has more than fulfilled our expectations and your advertisement of it. The heads are large and well filled and we estimate it at 35 bu. to the acre.—Mrs. A. L. McB., Champaign Co., O.

108 Bushels from One

Marvelous wheat was sown as instructed, ¼ bu. to the acre. From 1 bu. I threshed 108 bu. I am very much pleased with results. It is an eye-opener to our farmers here.—J. H. N.—Saline Co., Ill.

63 1-2 Bushels Per Acre

I sowed 11 pounds of Marvelous wheat last fall on six-tenths of an acre. The wheat was sown the first week in October. It far excelled other varieties in standing the winter. The straw was about five feet high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bu. per acre, being fully 3 times more than other varieties of wheat yielded through this section.—H. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind.

40 Bushels to the Acre

I sowed Marvelous wheat ¼ bu. to the acre as recommended. It matures quicker, stood the winter better than my Red Chaff, had stiffer straw. It will yield about 40 bu. per acre. I am well satisfied and will sow all Marvelous this year. Think it what we want in this section.—E. S., Niagara Co., N. Y.

85 to 100 Grains to Head; Other Wheat 25 to 30 Grains

I sowed Marvelous a peck to the acre. It is a very vigorous grower, straw very stiff. Length of heads 5 to 6 in., grains to head 85 to 100. Other kinds run from 25 to 50. I think it would be better to try ½ bu. to the acre.—J. W. S., Highland Co., O.

Doubles Yield of Others

I sowed Marvelous at the rate of ½ bu. to the acre on account of its being on poor, stony land. It is looking the best of any wheat now, and we had a lot of dry, hot, windy weather and other wheat nearly died out. Will double the yield of other kinds.—J. D. B., Tioga Co., N. Y.

Estimated 65 Bu. per Acre

I sowed a bushel of Marvelous wheat on 2½ acres Oct. 10. The heads are from 4 to 5 in. long. We think it will make 30 bu. to the acre. One man has it estimated at 65 bu., but he is too high.—J. H. R., Chester Co., Pa.

500 Bu. From Eight Acres

I have a fine crop of Marvelous wheat. I have 8 acres and I believe it will thresh out 500 bu.—H. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind.

100 Bushels from One

I think my Marvelous wheat will make 100 bu. from the 1 bu. I sowed. —W. E. G., Preble Co., O.

Forty Bushels per Acre

My Marvelous is fine. Will make 40 bu. to the acre.—J. A. Z., Tazewell Co., Ill.

40 Bushels to Others 15 Bushels

I sowed 1 bu. of Marvelous on a little short of 3 acres. I stepped every other hole and set the drill to sow as little as I could. In the winter I did not see much difference between Marvelous and my old variety, but in the spring it grew more vigorously, and soon was ahead of the other wheat. It was taller, stood up well and the heads were better filled. I think Marvelous will make 40 bu. per acre and the other 15 bu. per acre. I counted 96 heads from one grain of the Marvelous wheat. This wheat is a great wonder to every one. I will sow all Marvelous this fall.—J. R. McH., Stewart Co., Tenn.

50 Bushels per Acre

Marvelous wheat is as fine as I ever saw grow. Some of our neighbors say it will yield 50 bu. to the acre.—W. M. P., Scott Co., Ky.

Far Better Than Others

Marvelous wheat, sowed ¼ bu. to the acre and it is far better than other kinds grown here. It has good straw and large heads.—R. T. C., Center Co., Pa.

You Don't Advertise It Half Strong Enough

Marvelous wheat is the stuff for sure. You don't advertise it half strong enough.—T. O. S., Jefferson Co., Ind.

40 Bushels per Acre

I sowed Marvelous wheat ¼ bu. to the acre. The yield was 40 bu. per acre. This seed is good enough for me. It pleased all the people in this community and is far superior to any that has ever been grown here.—M. N. H., Vernoa Co., La.

50 Bushels per Acre in Kansas

One bu. of Marvelous was sown on about 2 acres of ground on Sept. 25. It was not winter killed in the least. The straw is 4 to 4½ feet, and it stood up very well. The yield I estimate at 50 bu. per acre. All that I have to spare is engaged at $5 a bushel. I think the Marvelous is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen the wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. M., Atchison Co., Kas.

55 Bushels per Acre

I sowed ½ bu. of Marvelous on a acre of ground, which was [illegible] to instructions, on the 16th of October. The straw grew 4½ feet, stood up well and when threshed yielded 55 bu. This Marvelous wheat has beat any wheat we raised in our section of the country by a long ways. Its fine spread all around people came a long distance to see it. I can not furnish seed for any who want it.—C. H., Lincoln Co., N. C.

Doubles Yield of Other Kinds

I got my Marvelous wheat seed very late and sowed 1 bu. on 2 acres, I sowed it beside some other wheat. It is going to make better wheat than the smooth. I think it will make about 2 times as much as the other. I have sold some of mine for seed and I am going to sow my whole crop with it this fall.—J. S. H., Carroll Co., Md.

Produces Double

Sowed Marvelous late, 12 lbs. to the acre. Sowed it beside Mediterranean. It is much more vigorous in growth, strength of straw is greater, heads are larger and more filled to the head. I did not give it a fair chance, but it easily doubles any other wheat.—J. F. H., Augusta Co., Va. (U. B. minister of fifty years standing).

Just What You Claim

Marvelous wheat is just what we claim for it.—A. S., Warrick Co., Ind.

All That You Claim for It

I would say that Marvelous wheat is all that you claim for it. I have great faith in it. All who have seen it have only praise for it.—H. F., Bedford Co., Pa.

35 to 40 Bushels per Acre

I sowed part of Marvelous wheat ¼ bu. to the acre and part a little thicker. Where I sowed it thick it was the best. My ground was thin. I grow the Improved Fultz and the new Marvelous was far ahead of it. The Marvelous is the best wheat I ever saw. Besides it has stiffer straw and much larger heads than the other wheat and more grains to the head. I estimate it will run from 35 to 40 bu. to the acre, while it will hustle the Fultz to average 20 bu.—N. N. B., Butler Co., Pa.

Marvelous Wheat Saves You Money

—— By Freight or Express ——

¼ bushel, for 1 acre...$1.50 1 bushel, for 4 acres...$4.00
½ bushel, for 2 acres..$2.50 2½ bu. for 10 acres...$7.50

Larger quantities at same rate. No extra charge for bags. All wheat graded and ready to sow.

——By Mail, Postpaid ——

1 pound...40c 4 pounds...$1.25 10 pounds...$2.50

Keep in mind that one bushel of this wheat will seed as much ground as six bushels of your wheat will and all the evidences are that the wheat will be thicker on the ground and the yield greater. If sown late in the season sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre.

To sow 10 acres of wheat you would take about 20 bushels of your wheat and clean and grade it down to 15 bushels and sow 1½ bushels per acre. The 20 bushels would be worth on the market about $15. You can order a bag full of Marvelous wheat, cost $7.50, which will sow the same ground and save you $7.50.

Your wheat, worth about.....$15.00
Marvelous wheat to sow 10 acres.. 7.50

You save $7.50

This Field of Marvelous Wheat Was Sown Nine Pounds to the Acre. The Rows Stood About 12 Inches Apart. The Heads Were About as Thick as Wheat Can Be.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SOW YOUR ENTIRE CROP OF MARVELOUS.

How to Order Send check, money order, or registered letter. Or, if desired, we will ship subject to examination and you may pay on arrival of wheat.

ORDER FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT, OR SEND FOR CATALOG.

O. K. SEED STORE, Department 38 **INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

LOW FREIGHT RATES — IN THE CENTER OF THE WINTER WHEAT TERRITORY

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On Face, Neck and Hands. Scratching Irritated, Face Disfigured. Could Not Put Hands in Water. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Boyne City, Mich.—"I had salt rheum on my face, neck and hands and it got so bad that the least itching on my hands would start them to bleeding. It broke out in pimples which had the appearance of small blisters and itched and burned so I would scratch and irritate them. At the time my face was disfigured. My face, hands and neck were one burning, itching sore and I was troubled that way for several years. It would go away for a while then come back again. I could not put my hands in water and could not rest at night.

"I used remedies but none of them did any good until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. First before retiring for the night I bathed my neck, face and hands with Cuticura Soap and after drying well I then used the Cuticura Ointment. I kept this up every night for two weeks and then once a week and I am cured." (Signed) Mrs. Pearl Sutton, March 21, 1914.

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If you wish a skin clear of pimples and blackheads, hands soft and white, hair live and glossy, and scalp free from dandruff and itching, begin to-day the regular use of Cuticura Soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo, assisted by an occasional light application of Cuticura Ointment. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

HUERTA LANDS IN ENGLAND

Dictator Is Scheduled to Sail for Spanish Port Today.

London, August 17.—Victoriano Huerta, former president of Mexico, accompanied by Gen. Blanquet, who was minister of war in his cabinet, landed at Bristol Sunday, from the British steamer Patia from Jamaica.

General Huerta made himself extremely popular on board.

He will resume his journey to Spain.

Japan's Ultimatum Ordering Germany to Leave Orient

Tokio, August 17.—Following is the text of Japan's ultimatum to Germany:

We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the far east and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions:

First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

Second—To deliver on a date not later than Sept. 15 to the imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiau-Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

The imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that in the event of not receiving by noon on Aug. 23, 1914, an answer from the imperial German government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as it may deem necessary to meet the situation.

SUGAR MAKES RECORD RISE

New York, August 13.—Sugar soared to new heights today. The market was strong, owing to active bids from Great Britain, as well as buying by local refiners in order to supply raw sugar to meet the increased demand for refined.

Holders of raw sugar in Cuba are very firm in their attitude, and the raw market early today was quoted on the basis of 6.02 for centrifugal 96 test, while refined was quoted at 6¾ to 7 cents for fine granulated, representing new high records.

JAP ULTIMATUM NOT A SURPRISE

Washington Discusses Stand Taken by the Tokio Government.

Washington, D. C., August 17.—Japan's ultimatum to the Berlin government demanding that Germany withdraw from Kiau-Chau, its stronghold in China, overshadowed in Washington today all developments growing out of war in Europe. One outstanding feature of the crisis was the determination of the United States not to be drawn into the controversy. Administration officials look upon it as an issue strictly between Japan and Germany.

Secretary Bryan was assured by Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, that the Tokio government would exercise utmost care to safeguard the interests of the United States and other countries not immediately involved during the settlement of the issue.

Baron Chinda presented a note from his government which comprised the announcement of the ultimatum aud a statement of Japan's intention to restore Kiau-Chau to China. Germany took the territory from China after the killing of several German missionaries 16 years ago.

Washington Not Surprised.

Japan's sudden move, bringing her into the range of the European conflict did not come as a complete surprise in Washington. Her assurances of the intention to maintain China's integrity by restoring Kiau-Chau are regarded as satisfactory to American officials. There is no disposition on their part to believe the administration will assume any attitude other than that of passive observation should Japan take another step and declare war.

Japan's demand—the withdrawal of German warships from Oriental waters and the abandonment of Kiau-Chau—fulfils her part in her alliance with Great Britain, and was made on the proposal of the English government, according to authoritative sources in Washington. However, it also is designed to bring to an end German rule in a territory which, Japan contends, threatens China's integrity and peace in the far east. The German stronghold lies directly opposite Korea, where Japan is developing colonies and across the sea from the southern Japanese Islands.

Tokio Against German Proposal.

The first move in the immediate situation was made at the outbreak of war in Europe, when China expressed the hope that she might depend upon the policy of the United States as an influence against violation of her neutrality. Then the Berlin government sounded American sentiment over the proposition of neutralizing German provinces in China. Through the United States the German attitude informally was conveyed to Japan. That government's response was the intimation that whatever steps Japan might feel compelled to take to discharge its share in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the United States could rest assured of the intention to maintain China's integrity. Germany's neutralization proposal apparently was not favored in Tokio.

Since the German fleet sailed into Kiau-Chau harbor 16 years ago, and claimed the territory as indemnity for alleged attacks on German missionaries, Japan's avowed intention has been to restore it to her oriental neighbor. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was said to have brought about Japan's decisive step in that direction. Recent exchanges between officials of the Japanese and British governments were said to have resulted in Great Britain's taking the attitude that her "special interests" in the far east, as mentioned in the treaty, were menaced by the operations of German warships in oriental waters, and by the general situation involved in Germany's military strength in Kiau-Chau. Japan was said to have lost no time in accepting the British viewpoint.

JAMAICAN GERMANS ARRESTED

New York, August 17.—All German residents in Jamaica have been placed under arrest, according to the captain of the steamship, Obidense, in port today from Jamaican ports. The Obidense flies the Norwegian flag.

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BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6182—Ladies' House Dress.

This very simple dress is made with a plain blouse and sleeves with small armhole. A three gore skirt is attached to the blouse and both fasten in front. A wide collar trims the neck and turn back cuffs finish the sleeves. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅝ yds. of 44 inch material, ⅝ yd. of 22 in. all-over and 1¼ yards of 36 in. lining.

6182

6579—Boys' Suit.

This is the Oliver Twist or Dutch suit. It has a very short waisted blouse and side front closing and straight edge trousers buttoned to the blouse. One material may be used in making, but it is more usual to employ two colors.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires for waist 1 yd. of 36 in. goods, for trousers 1⅞ yd. of 36 in.

6579

6812—Child's Dress.

This dress has a little blouse closed in front, the neck round and trimmed with a small roll collar. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt is in two pieces and forms a box pleat in the front and back. It buttons to the blouse. One or two materials may be used in making.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 1⅝ yds. of 36 in. material, with ¾ yd. of contrasting goods 27 in. wide to trim.

6812

6886—Ladies' Skirt.

This smart walking skirt has three gores. There is a small kick pleat at each side seam near the lower edge and a few gathers across the top in the back. The girdle suggests a vest and has change pockets.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

6806

Medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 44 in. materials, 1 yd. of 6 in. ribbon for belt.

6632—Infants' Set.

This comprises long clothes and includes petticoat, coat, cap, kimono, sacque, dress, shirt, gown or slip and a second petticoat. The pattern is in one size and requires: Petticoat, No. 1, ¼ yd. 36-in. goods for the body, 1½ yds. of 27-in. for the skirt.

Cap, No. 2, ½ yd. of 36-in. material.

Kimono, No. 3, 2 yds. of 36-in. material.

Sack, No. 3, ⅝ yard of 36-in. material.

Dress, No. 4, 2 yards of 40-in. material.

Coat, No. 5, 2⅞ yards of 27-in. material.

Petticoat, No. 6, 1⅞ yards of 36-in. material.

Shirt, No. 7, ⅝ yard of 27-inch material.

Gown or slip, No. 8, 2 yards of 36-inch material.

6632

6289—Ladies' Maternity Gown.

This dress can be developed in any of the pretty figured materials. The dress can be made with either the long or short sleeves and has a body lining.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yds. of 44 inch material, ⅝ yd. of 22 in. all-over and 1¼ yards of 36 in. lining.

6289

6362—Boys' Blouse.

This plain blouse is in very mannish style. It has a plain closing band in front, a neckband for detachable collars and a shoulder yoke in the back. The sleeves end in a cuff. There is also a patch pocket and the shirt is long enough to tuck well into the trousers.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yds. of 36 in. material.

6362

6246—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This new style waist has a low drop shoulder and plain, straight sleeve. The open neck is trimmed with a small collar and the cuffs correspond. The closing is in front and there is a peplum to wear inside the skirt. These waists are made of crepe de chine and the like.

6246

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c. postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AT FRONT

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND YOUNGEST SON

Frederick William, Germany's crown prince, went to war, leading one of the main divisions in the attack on France. The prince has four sons. This shows him with the youngest, Frederick, two years old.

War made a sad parting in this royal household as well as in the humblest in the land. The little royal children, filled with childish martial spirit, are reported to have wanted to go to war too.

J. S. May Protest Japan's Ultimatum

Washingon, August 17.—A resolution directing Secretary of State Bryan to protest against the announced intention of Japan to take over the German leased territory of Kiao-Cnow, China, was introduced in the house today by Representative Britten, of Illinois.

The resolution quotes the Japanese ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of all German armed forces in Chinese territory or waters, and the surrender of Kiao-Chow to Japan, and continues:

Whereas, it is self evident that the release of said territory would be inimical to the interests of the United States and China, whose territory should be preserved; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the secretary of state be and he hereby is, directed to communicate with the Japanese government that the United States views with concern the transfer by force of arms of any Chinese territory without the unconditional consent of the Chinese government."

Representative Britten said that the course of Japan appears to be "a warlike step to gain a hold on Chinese territory."

The resolution was introduced in an informal manner, without special attention being directed to it, and later was referred to a committee.

The Tickets Named in Primary Election of Ohio Last Week

Progressive.

Governor—James R. Garfield, Mentor.
United States Senator—Arthur L. Garford, Elyria.
Lieut. Governor—Daniel W. Williams, Jackson.
Secretary of State—Frank W. Woods, Medina.
Treasurer—Samuel B. Douglas.
Attorney General—John P. Turner, Cambridge.

Republican.

U. S. Senator—Warren G. Harding, Marion.
Governor—Frank B. Willis, Ada.
Lieut. Governor—John N. Arnold, Columbus.
Secretary of State—Charles Q. Hildebrand, Wilmington.
Treasurer—R. W. Archer, Cleveland.
Atorney General—Edward C. Turner, Columbus.
Supreme Court Clerk—E. W. Hughes, Blanchesetr.
Chief Justice—Frank Taggart, Wooster.
Associate Justices—Thomas A. Jones, Jackson, and Edward S. Matthias, Van Wert.

Democratic.

U. S. Senator—Timothy S. Hogan, Jackson.
Governor—James M. Cox, Dayton.
Lieut. Governor—W. A. Greenlund, Lakewood.
Secretary of State—J. H. Secrest, Lima.
Treasurer—John P. Brennan, Urbana.
Attorney General — Joseph McGhee, Jackson.
Supreme Court Clerk—Frank E. McKean, Cleveland.
Chief Justice—Hugh L. Nichols, Batavia.
Associate Justices—Phil M. Crow, Kenton and J. Foster Wilkin, New Philadelphia.

TELL RISK TO SHIPPERS

New York, August 13.—Risks of American shippers to Europe during the war were set forth today in a synopsis of maritime and international laws bearing on liability of the capture, by the chamber of commerce committee on problems of shipments.

General information on the subject sets forth that the liability of goods shipped by American merchants to capture as prizes of war depends upon the destination of the goods, the ownership of the goods, actual or presumptive character of the goods, whether contraband or not, and the nationality of the carrier.

Shipments by Americans made in good faith to neutrals in a neutral port can never be considered as contraband; it is the destination of the goods and not their character which makes them contraband.

REPUBLICANS LEAD BY 26,530 VOTES

Complete Returns Received on Head of Three Ohio Tickets.

Columbus, August 15.—Complete returns from the 88 counties today show that 26,530 more Republicans than Democrats voted at the primaries Tuesday, the G. O. P. strength being 230,250 and the Democratic force 203,698. The Progressive vote will total about 9,000.

Governor Cox defeated Congressman Whitacre by only a shade better than 2 to 1, his count being 137,554 against 66,141. Willis beat Tod 126,552 to 103,673. With Seneca county missing the Republican vote for United States Senator was Harding 87,951, Foraker 75,283, Cole 51,612.

Lieutenant governor, Jackson county missing, Arnold 82,422, Caldwell 73,506, Morrill 40,452.

Secretary of state, Jackson county missing, Hildebrant 59,201, Galbreath 49,559, Reid 48,019, Culbert 43,356.

State treasurer, Clermont and Jackson counties missing, Archer 60,148, Wilson 54,076, Stinebaugh 50,392, Woodworth 34,006.

Call was issued Friday for a meeting of the newly elected Republican state central committee to be held here next Wednesday. The committee is expected to organize, appoint a state executive committee, fix the place for the platform convention and name officers. It is said either State Chairman W. L. Parmenter of Lima will be re-elected or Sherman M. Granger of Zanesville, O., member of the Republican national committee, will be made chairman.

CABLE CENSOR IS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Washington, August 14.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan yesterday discussed at length a plan to apply at all cable offices in the United States the same censorship which recently had been placed on wireless stations to prevent neutral territory from being used as a base for the transmission of military or naval information to the belligerent countries of Europe.

At the conclusion of the conference it became known that the President and Mr. Bryan were virtually agreed that an impartial enforcement of neutrality would require censoring cables as well as wireless.

A new phase was called to their attention, however, which has delayed final decision until tomorrow's cabinet meeting.

This is the comparative ease with which Great Britain could evade the censorship at cable offices in the United States by having all her messages sent by telephone, telegraph, mail or messenger, over the Canadian border for transmission through the Canadian cables at Halifax, N. S.

Although the German government has protested against the unrestricted use of the cable by England from the United States, while German-owned wireless companies and other stations are unable to send code messages, the elimination of all forms of censorship in the United States on either cable or wireless is said to be the wish of the German government, as well as commercial companies concerned.

The German charge d'affaires is expected today, and after the cabinet meeting, it is believed, will be formally advised of the decision of the Washington administration.

The question of the authority of the United states government over the cable companies and its right to prescribe the conditions under which they shall operate has received very careful study at the state department, in connection with the subject of neutralizing the raidio systems.

Though the question is a new one and of very great importance, the officials have satisfied themselves that the government is entirely within its rights in exercising any measure of control over both cables and wireless systems that it may deem necessary.

MENACE TO U. S. SEEN IN JAP MOVE

Some Diplomats Forsee Clash if Domination of Pacific Becomes Issue.

That Japan's ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau-Chau and giving Germany until next Sunday to comply with the demand, constitutes a menace to America is the belief of international diplomacy, says the New York World.

In a two-column article, the World points out that Japan has not been in need of persuasion to give her cooperation against Germany, but Great Britain more likely has been concerned in trying to solve the problem of her Pacific ocean operations against Germany without the aid of Japan. It is the propitious moment for Japan to strike against Germany, which possesses territory in China, not to speak of the important coaling stations in the Samoan islands, which Japan long has coveted, about half way between San Francisco and Tokio, says the World.

May Involve United States.

If Japan unfurls the battle flag in the Pacific ocean, ostensibly to help Great Britain against Germany there and openly to fight for the suppression of German encroachments in the neighborhood of her own empire, it will, in the opinion of some diplomatists, almost inevitably involve the United States. That is what Great Britain is trying to avoid.

But Japan has a fundamental principle of her foreign policy which the United States no less than Germany is thwarting. That fundamental principle is that Japan's stability of power and expansion depend primarily upon her being mistress of the Pacific ocean, with the consent of Great Britain, now the mistress of all the oceans. Great Britain does not in herself menace the realization of this policy and Japan is therefore willing to have an alliance with Great Britain for the time being, to use this alliance to further her own interests to control the Pacific. The story may be a different one later if Japan becomes all-powerful on the Pacific and becomes a menace to Great Britain's colonies, Australia and New Zealand.

But for the time being Great Britain is not grappling with this consideration and is chiefly concerned with the more vital complication which will arise if Japan draws into the problem her own long-standing differences with the United States.

Rivalry for Naval Bases.

The Hawaiian Islands, probably the most important strategic point in the Pacific ocean, belong to the United States. By their situation, 2,097 miles from San Francisco and 3,392 miles from Yokohama, the Hawaiian Islands virtually command the Pacific as a naval base. The United States acquired them prior to the Spanish war and has fortified them strongly. They stand as a defense against Japan and a reminder to her that America cannot in her own interests allow Japan to realize her ambition of controlling the ocean.

Southward from the Hawaiian Islands 2,736 miles and directly opposite to Australia lie the Samoan Islands. They are divided between the United States and Germany. Japan wants them and she must have them if she succeeds in obtaining the realization of her ocean policy. The American and German garrisons together could not withstand an onslaught by the Japanese if it came as a surprise. But the point some internationalists forsee is that Japan would not be likely to attempt to seize what Germany owns of the Samoan Islands without trying to get at the same time what America possesses at the same place. To oust Germany there and still allow the United States to remain would not do Japan much good. She wants the whole of the Samoan Islands as a naval base.

Germany Has Long Lease.

Germany has a lease of 99 years upon the Chinese territory of Kiao-chau in the Province of Shantung, which she demanded as reparation for the murder of two German Catholic missionaries by a mob in the District of Shantung Nov. 1, 1897, in the midst of the Boxer troubles. Kiao-chau is a strongly fortified naval harbor protecting the Province of Shantung, as it projects out into the Gulf of Pechili, an arm of the Yellow sea, which is in its turn an arm of the Pacific ocean. Kiao-chau not only protects the province of Shantung, but by its position as the most advanced naval base in that part of the Chinese Empire it protects Pekin and the central part of China. It is one of the most important harbors in China and one of the principal doors leading to the heart of China.

Where Interests Clash.

Port Arthur, commanding the old Chinese province of Manchuria, which Russia and Japan have divided between them, lies on the Gulf of Pechili, on the opposite side from Kaichau. There Germany stand on guard against her own enemies as well as those of China.

Great Britain must be included in the list of Germany's enemies here through her protectorate over the Chinese ports of Shanghai and Hongkong, in the Chinese Sea. There Great Britain stands herself on guard against Germany, and it is in the interests of her possessions, centered at Shanghai and Hongkong, that she may desire the co-operation of Japan at the present time.

The Philippine Islands, which the United States owns as the fruit of its war against Spain, lie just south of Hongkong, a British protectorate, and directly north of Australia, a British colony. Great Britain has never evinced the slightest antagonism to the presence of the United States midway between her two possessions, but Japan is suspected of having designs upon the Philippines, which lie at the door of China.

Must Control Pacific.

Japan considers herself the sole guardian of China, an assumption based upon racial ties and geographical position. This guardianship would make Japan the absolute mistress of the eastern hemisphere.

This is the ultimate aim and the all-embracing dream of the wonderful little Japan, which, about half a century ago, was practically unknown in international affairs, but today is reckoned with as one of the great powers.

Japan demands the command of the Pacific Ocean as a part of this all-embracing dream. She must have it, must be mistress of the Pacific, if she carries forward her ultimate aim. Germany is an openly avowed enemy of her designs.

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WAR —A— NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

"Murder!" saws Evelyn.

"No, no," says Jonathan, "not in that heart. It is made to be filled with love. Nothing else."

She laughed in that way that always made me shiver.

"You don't seem to be aware that we are enemies, and become more so every day—with every shot fired down there in Virginia. I tell you that every one of those bullets goes through my heart—here! I tell you that I hate you all—all who call yourselves Union. And you know that you hate me,—that your little affection for me is what you would give to any mendicant who came to pour door. Oh, you are good in that way! You don't turn beggars out. But you are not good enough to be rebels!—as you fools call us. You don't stop to think that your father's brother had the courage to be one! And you don't recall that some of you murdered him! At night, while he stood faithfully at his gun! And his blood is on you—his own kin—as well as the rest. Shall I tell you some more of the things in my heart? Oh, there won't be any talk of love between us after this—will there? Nor between me and any one who calls himself a follower of Lincoln. But I don't mind telling you that I am living, breahing, hoping only for the South—and that I am going to do all I can to help her! All, all! She shall prevail! She shall conquer! Far, there are a million like me at work for her! Do you think the North can defeat such a host as that? A million like me!"

"No," says Jon, facinated like a bird by a snake, "no, not one like you! You are glorious! You are invincible—you alone! And your cause must be—to raise such a spirit in even one such woman! Though I've thought little enough about either side—to my shame. But, love—"

"You mean—you mean," whispers she, stooping and almost putting her arms around Jon, "that you might be—can be—are one of us? Speak!"

But poor old Jon was troubled at that. Think of the temptation! He took her hands to keep her near, but he said:

"I do not know—I do not know! I have thought little about the war—about anything but you—since you came! I don't know!"

This did not please Evelyn. She flung his hands away.

"You, a man, and don't know! Oh, if the women could but fight this war! You, a man, with hell seething all about you and talking, thinking of love! A woman! A woman's man! There is no room in my heart for love, or such a man! I don't even hear you. Shall I tell you the plan I was making when you began to talk of love? I was planning to find, here, in the North, a soldier—many—to take the place of my father. That would be just. That would be only fair vengeance. I thought of you for my soldier!"

I imagined for the next few minutes the girl had gone crazy. And Jon must have thought so, too. For he kept stroking a hand which she didn't know he had and murmuring:

"You! You thought of me. You thought that! You!"

"Me! Now do you want to talk a little more of love—my kind of love? Or do you prefer—war! Never speak of love to me again till you are one of my kind."

She got so jerky and crazy that Jon was scared.

"Kushy, kushy!" he kept saying.

"I'll make a bargain with you," she laughs to Jon, crazy, and stopping and looking like a young devil in his face. "I don't love you; I can't lie. But I do want you! I can't love any one or anything called Union, Republican or Northern. But I'll marry you if you'll take the place of my father. Do you understand? I can put you right through the lines to Lee without risk. What do you say? Here's the price of one traitor! I! I'll be your wife—your harlot—anything—upon the terms proposed!"

She stood up straight and evil-looking—like pictures of serpents I've seen charming animals. Then she laughs and is gone.

And Jon was struck so dumb that he didn't move a finger—not even looking around when she disappeared like a snake sliding through the grass.

For a long time nothing moved. Then the guitar fell, pang-tang! and Jon said something that got mixed up with the music.

I got up, quiet, and went over and sat down aside of Jonthy. He just looked up, surprised to see me there, but said nothing. I was sorry for him. At last I pulls him up and leads him off to bed.

"Boy," says I, nice and kind, when we got to his room, "no woman is worth dishonor. No one woman can be won—or if won, kept—by dishonor—not even that she goes after herself. Your daddy and Dave are Union—to the backbone. Your mother was—that's dead. This old house is—to the chimney tops. There never was any such doings under its roof. General George Washington slept under it. Jonthy, what are you?"

To Be Continued.

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Mrs. E. Lavel, 31st Street, Paterson, N. J., writes: "I can now go up stairs without puffing, can do work quicker, complexion clearer; have lost 40 lbs."

Mr. Frank A. Fry, Hutchinson, Kan., writes: "I am simply feeling fine and all my friends tell me I have such a healthy good look."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients. *Reduce your weight!* **It is often dangerous,** unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach & kidneys may become diseased, breathing becomes difficult and the end may come in **HEART FAILURE** and sudden death. Why not aim to save yourself from these **DANGERS?** *Be Well!*

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Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE and should make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free my new book of advice,** also a legion of convincing testimonials. **Write to-day. DR. H. C. BRADFORD,** Bradford Bldg., 20 East 22d St., New York.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms..

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Turkey is giving a good imitation of John Lind.

War is worse than a speed maniac on a motorcycle.

The place to wear a smile is on the outside of the face.

Maybe many people were born to be innocent bystanders.

Our notion of hard luck is to fish for fish and catch a carp.

You never hear a loud talker declare he has nothing to say.

At playing havoc London militants now look like amateurs.

If the kaiser loses, he will have a hard time being re-elected.

A good listener is a person who doesn't want to do all the talking.

The weaker the country the easier it is to get it to sign a peace treaty.

Bibles are being hurried to the front, instead of to the men who started the war.

Guess the Wettins, over in Europe, will not hold a family reunion this summer.

Harry Thaw is probably of the opinion that Europe has a case of exaggerated ego.

It would not be diplomatic for Uncle Sam to say what he thinks of his foreign relations.

There is no sense in a crowned head acting like Governor Cole Blease, of South Carolina.

If anybody predicted the present trouble in Europe he ought to be ashamed of himself.

England's poet laureate was right there with a poem. He peppered away like a machine gun.

Few dogs, when they see two cats fighting, can preserve their neutrality. 'Tisn't human nature.

Now and then one reads of a horse being stolen, but stealing sheep went out of style long ago.

In the army a man becomes a unit, and he isn't a man again until he is dead or in the hospital.

The poet didn't have a European monarch in mind when he said man wants but little here below.

Scientists call the golden rod "Solidago viraurea." If the name makes you sneeze you have hay fever.

This year's peace prize may go to some mild-mannered married man who never quarrels with his wife.

"A Missouri woman aged 72 has just been married for the eleventh time." The joke seems to be on the men.

If you want to see men fight hard and bitterly, try to take from them the privilege of making fools of themselves.

"In the battle of life," says Harold Bell Wright, "we cannot hire a substitute." Nevertheless, some men marry one.

Someone please start an uprising against the decree of fashion which says men must wear clothes which show their figures.

"Pedicestry" is the science of diagnosing character through the feet, discovered by a Chicago woman. Quite a change from phrenology.

There'll never be universal peace in this world until somebody produces a liver regulator that keeps everybody in good humor all the time.

Uncle Andy Carnegie is a remarkable man, probably one of the very few who could help unveil monuments of themselves without blushing.

A doctor says women should whistle if they would be beautiful. A flat contradiction of the old theory that handsome is as handsome does.

Andrew Carnegie lost no time in justifying the part his friends are taking in the war. Uncle Andy's white dove is developing claws like an eagle's.

And perhaps, in the years gone by, there were good people in Belgium who found fault with a system that spent piles of money for fortifications.

"Ao Bpafaca Ayctpinjom" is said to be the war cry of the Serbs. It must be something of that kind; it doesn't look like calling the cows to come home.

An Ohio woman has left four hundred thousand dollars to establish a home for aged school teachers. It'll be a fine thing, provided it doesn't encourage the teachers to grow old.

Dorothy Dix says a woman should choose a soulful husband. We don't like to break in on the line when Dorothy is talking, but isn't it true that many soulful husbands run down at the heel soon after marriage?

Ohio liquor license commissioners have $600,000 to turn over to the state treasury. This represents the revenue from saloons, less the amount of expenses. The booze fighter is still one of our prominent taxpayers.

The delegation of Cherokee Indians who asked President Wilson for the right to live their lives in their own way should be told that that isn't fair to the rest of us. None of us are permitted that pleasure or privilege.

Something more than 100,000 voters having expressed a wish for Ohio to go dry, the brewery people may just as well hunt up a large unoccupied corn field, say what they want to say and so avoid the danger of blowing up with suppressed profanity.

WHEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA MEET

To laymen it has been asonishing how successfully the military experts forecast, as long ago as four or five years, the way in which this great European war would be fought. They predicted, for example, that Germany's first fighting would be concentrated upon an attempt to crush France. They foresaw that Britain's expeditionary force would be a small one, in spite of Britain's claim of having the largest overseas army in the world. They know that in case of war the neutrality of Luxembourg and Belgium would be violated.

It may prove interesting, since so much was ofretold with exactness, to recite some of the predictions applying to later operations of the war. If Germany cannot paralyze the nerve centers of France in 30 days, she is, according to the experts, whipped for keeps. But if she does, the highway is cleared for triumphing over her enemies, however strong and overwhelming they may have seemed at the start. Her railroads are so organized that they can transport five hundred troop trains to the Russian border every twenty-four hours. Austria can supplement the force with 260 troop trains a day. Russia's military policy is almost wholly along defensive lines. She has not forgotten what advantage her far-stretching plains and marshes and her inhospitable winters gave her against Charles XII. and the first Napoleon. Yet the advantages will count her little if the Germans are merely content with driving the Russians across the border. Rusia will, in that event, play scarcely a larger part in the war than she does now.

Should France hold the Germans back more than a month, Cossack hordes may be pouring over the boundary lines, dodging the great fortresses and avoiding decisive conflict with the German and Austrian armies of defense. Their effort must be to compel a withdrawal of part of the forces from the French border, where it could ill be spared. The civilian population might be so terrorized that the organization of feeding the soldiery, transporting troops and caring for the wounded and ill, a necessarily complicated system, might break down beyond hope of immediate repairing. When it is remembered that Berlin is only 200 miles from the nearest point of the Polish frontier, it is evident that a Cossack raid is more to be dreaded for its moral effect on the Germans than an English victory over the German navy in the North Sea.

The experts, of course, are not agreed upon every point. But in this they do seem to be of the same opinion—that thirty days will come very near to telling the world how this war is to turn out.

FOOD PRICES AND WAR

Imported foods, the source of which is the countries now at war, were bound in the nature of things to rise in price. Other imported foods, brought to us in foreign vessels, are boosted in price because of the paralysis of transportation.

But there is no reason why prices should rise all along the line within the next few weeks. After the cessation of hostilities in Europe, an enormous demand for our food products will, undoubtedly, set in. Yet, if the president of the New York Retail Grocers' association is a prophet, exportation of foods will not make a great deal of difference to the consumer. He says:

"While I fully believe that the European war will cause an unprecedentedly large exportation of all kinds of foodstuffs from this country, I do not think this will mean that the American family will have to pay much if any more for its groceries because of that. The reason for this is the unusually large crops. The wars abroad will mean that prices will be held to their present high level instead of dropping as they would this year under normal conditions."

There is only one thing that will justify a general increase in prices in the weeks before Europe calls for our products. That is the widespread adoption by farmers of a policy of holding their products. And that is unlikely.

GERM-FREE ICE

There is—says Dr. Hugh S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service—little reason to fear ice as a carrier of disease. He says it isn't, and he backs up his statements with natural science, the results of investigation and unimpeachable reasonbleness.

It seems that students of mineralogy long ago discovered that when a chemical compound was in course of crystallization nearly all extraneous substances, either in suspension or solution, were expelled from the crystal. As ice forms by crystalization, it follows that, if there is any place for impurities to go, they will be rejected before freezing is completed. Ice, then, may be said to purify itself, and if the ice delivered to you is clear you may be pretty sure it has had the opportunity to perform the process of purification as nature orders. Examinations and experiments have supported the law as scientific people know it. Raw water, in one test, contained 12,000 bacteria. Frozen, it contained but 123. Ice taken from rivers known to be polluted, after careful examinahion, has been found virtually free of germs of any sort.

Dr. Cumming says that ice made from pure water in clean factories and natural ice cut from deep lakes are equally safe. Dirty or very cloudy ice, he gives warning, may not be at all safe. Clearness is a test the housewife may consider reliable.

In these times when life is made terrible by the knowledge of lurking diseases and rapacious microbes, it is cheering news to learn that the ice which comes into our home does not come intent upon mischief.

HIGHER PASSENGER RATES

The recent rate decision has not halted the efforts of the railroads to increase their revenues. The eastern lines, which were told that they were prosperous enough with freight rates as they have been, are now said to be organized for a campaign to increase passenger rates.

If the railroads must have larger revenue in order to endure, as they have been declaring these last few years, it is better that these increased revenues should come from the passenger business than from the freight business. The burden of shipping charges is borne by the public as a whole, that of passenger charges by the travelers only. The food we eat, the clothes we wear, the material out of which our homes are built, the thousand and one things which are necessary to our daily life, all have paid their toll to the railroads. An increase in freight rates means that eventually all these things may increase in prices, if only by the fraction of a cent. A low passenger rate is very likely to mean a high freight rate, and conversely.

As between a system of cheap travel and costly shipping and a system of costly travel and cheap shipping, if there must be a choice, the public should vote for the second. It will be a lighter load upon the public shoulders.

STONY ROAD TO THINNESS

The department of agriculture has been studying the great problem of obesity. Following the custom established by Dr. Wiley when he was a power in the department, the experts organized a poison squad consisting of selected persons who "ran to fat." These test examples were fed anti-fat remedies and put through the courses laid down by the specialists in fat reducing.

The results, recently reported upon, seem to suggest that persons of fleshy tendencies had best endure the flesh they have than fly to perils they wot not of. What remedies were of efficiency failed to prove of permanent good, and members of the anti-fat squad were compelled in certain instances to cease taking their daily doses because of ill effect upon their digestive apparatus. One cure had the effect of causing eighteen pounds to vanish. Its dietary course was exceedingly severe and discipline of the sort could hardly be attractive to anyone.

The department, however, does not throw a wet blanket upon the aspirations of those who find their flesh uncomfortable or too great a strain upon their clothes. It says the thing is possible if the fat-reducing patient eliminates from his diet fats and starchy foods and sugar, is moderate as to appetite and takes a reasonable amount of exercise.

So much for the views of the department of agriculture. Yet, for all the data gathered by means of the poison squad, fleshy folks will not despair finding the true remedy. Hope springs eternal in hearts behind rolls of fat as in hearts nearer the skin.

CHANCE TO BE ASTONISHED

There is nothing much more isolated from the world of human activities than a sailing vessel at sea. It travels no lane of traffic, as a steamship liner does, but must sail as best it can with the winds as the Lord directs them. It has no time schedule, no bulletin board on which is posted the "day's run," no outfit of stock answers for the fool questions of passengers concerning the hour of docking. After leaving port it may not learn a scrap of news until the pilot at the port of destination brings off a bundle of papers. It has not occurred to governments to compel the installation of wireless equipment on sailing vessels The craft belong to a form of shipping that is not very much in the minds of landsmen.

By the time war began, the people upon telegraph lines and at the end of cables were prepared for almost anything in the way of news that came along. They were not in condition to be surprised or astonished. But think of the astonishment and consternation on board an English or German sailing vessel when a warship fires a shot across the bows! Think of the mental state of the sailors when they learn that their ship is a prize of war and themselves are prisoners! To be told that three-fourths of Europe is at war would almost knock out one of those Cardiff skippers who seem born with ready and paint-blistering speech upon their tongues. To be told that lights they had known all their lives were not burning, that harbors and channels were filled with mines, that the shipping of the globe was scurrying to cover, was to be told that reason, as well as order, had departed from the planet.

Perhaps the opportunity to be astonished is to be envied. There is nothing of that sort left for other people.

EAGER TO SERVE

A Cleveland Boy Scout undertook the ambitious enterprise of "hiking" to New York and back, a walk that totaled 1,400 miles. But his actual walking amounted to only about one hundred miles. The automobilists who came up with him in the road insisted upon helping him along the way, and the result was that his "hike," which might have taken up the best part of the summer vacation, was a breezy journey of five days going and four days coming back.

It was, of course, the Boy Scout uniform that carried this youngster so quickly over his road. Pledged to manliness, courtesy, kindliness and service, the Boy Scout has found the world more than happy to help develop these virtues. Indeed, he has learned more. He has discovered that the world of hardmouthed reserve is in its own heart eager to serve.

Sunday School

WHEN OPPORTUNITY HAS PASSED

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 23 Is "The Wedding Feast."—Matt. 22:1-14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

TO stop a boat on Niagara's crest, to stay the avalanche in its course, to check a nation in mid-career of its folly, to halt a drunkard in the midst of his carousing, to preach repentance to Ninevah in the heyday of its prideful wickedness, to turn Israel to righteousness and spirituality in the day of its religious arrogance and hardened heart—all these attempts are of a kind. There is something sublimely futile about the eager efforts of Jesus, on the last day of his appearance to his nation, as he strove by picture and story and appeal to call his beloved nation to a realization of its fast-disappearing day of opportunity.

The national aspect of the situation stirs a patriot's heart. He is set to wondering whether we, too, are equally deaf to the words of our own prophets. Is our land in peril of spiritual blindness? May she, too, miss her day of visitation? God gives us listening ears for all our prophets—even when they come in a guise which offends all our prejudices and misconceptions. Let us love our land so fervently that we shall welcome the truth about her from any source whatsoever. Only by conserving our spiritual sensitiveness, and by cherishing our ethical and religious standards, may we insure our nation's truest welfare.

"America! America!
God shed His grace on thee.
And crown thy good with brotherhood,
From sea to shining sea."

The Story-Sermon.

The particular last-day appeal which the Sunday schools study today portrays the kingdom-call to Israel in the parable of the wedding feast. It is a sermon story, sketched in strong lines, and leaving little of its meaning to the subtle imagination. Everybody could see the Jewish nation in the guests who had spurned their opportunity; and the turning to the whole Gentile world in the carrying of the gracious invitation out into the highways.

Obviously, the first aspect of this parable which strikes the reader is the protrayal of the kingdom of heaven as a feast. Somehow, that idea has never gripped humanity, even though it was at a wedding that Jesus wrought his first great work. The ascetic, monastic, rigorous conception of the Christian life long held sway. Men esteemed religion a thing of fasting, rather than of feasting. It meant, in their mistaken view, rather a subtraction from the joys of life than an addition to them. That Jesus came to bring a more abundant life was an overlooked truth.

A change is being witnessed in our own day. A less sombre view of religion prevails. A more social conception of Christianity has driven out much of our rigid Puritanism. The time-honored injunctions against life's pleasures are heard less and less. A vital church problem is how to provide a brighter and happier social life for people under the sheltering wing of the church. For it is to a feast that the gospel invitation calls.

Spurning Love's Offer.

A mother stooped to kiss her petulant child—and the child slapped the mother in the face. That, like the lesson parable, is a picture of the way love is often requited. The king who invited his friends to a feast found that they spurned his proffered hospitality.

"Incredible?" "Not true to life?" Look around. See the thousands of youths rejecting education. Behold the boys who forsake loving homes for the pool rooms and street corners. Consider the men who turn their backs on wives and children and refined surroundings, to consort with gamblers and drunkards and still baser associates. Alas, it is only too true that human nature is capable of rejecting the best for the base.

Still more to the point, and truer to the parable, is the way the gracious invitations of God are rejected. There is no warrant in reason for the amazing indifference of myriads to the fatherly goodness of God. That a kind creator should be flouted by his handiwork is more astounding than that a king should be insulted by his subjects. The Jews were, sad to say, but true to the human type in turning their backs upon God's proffered goodness.

Opening a Wide Door.

A New York rich man built a home in a fashionable section of the city; but his neighbors refused to receive him as a friend. In anger he moved from his house and filled it with the poorest and least desirable of occupants. Not from pique such as this, but because the friends entitled to the first invitation were unworthy, the king in the parable extended his hospitality broadcast. The Jews spurned the proffered privilege; to the outside Gentile world it was given. The kingdom that was to have come through the Jewish nation is now coming aside from them.

The universality of religion's call, is the dominant note in today's thinking. To all men everywhere the invitation is due. Woe unto us if we, like the Jews of old, fail to carry to all men the summons to life's royal feast of heavenly love. Some other way, in such a case, would be found by the King for filling his house; but what of those who fail him? Today the chief work of the church is to convey her Lord's hospitality into the world's uttermost highway.

The Disdainful Guest.

What of the man who went to the King's feast without a wedding garment, and was therefore cast into outer darkness? Is the King fastidious about clothes? The entire point of this incident in the story will be missed unless we remember the oriental character of it, and the usage which led the host to provide the wedding garment. A guest was at no expense for this. He had only to put on what was furnished him. To fail to do so meant to hold aloof from the festivities and to flout the hospitality of the host. Such a breach of etiquette was this that it meant insult and enmity; where deference, gratitude and friendship were due.

Wherein is the parallel and message for us? No part of the story fits our day more closely. A contemptuous treatment of religion is common. Men speak patronizingly of the Lord Almighty. In thoughtless profanity and in open defiance, they jibe at the holy name of the Highest. Irreverence is a twentieth century sin. Now God is—necessarily—jealous of his own honor.

During King George's durbar at Delhi, in India, two years ago, one of the native princes after greeting the emperor on his throne, turned, and in defiance of all the usages of etiquette, deference and loyalty, instead of retiring backwards from the royal presence, turned his back upon his emperor and stalked away—presumably in a spirit of bravado. The incident was regarded as so serious that the offending prince was at once compelled to make a complete and unqualified and abject apology. Such conduct, unrebuked, threatened the very loyalty of the Indian people to the British raj. So God must be king, and receive his kingly due. "He will not be king at all, unless he can be king in all." To esteem God lightly is to sin greatly.

KINDRED SPIRITS

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

The Only Difference Is That One Feeds on the Dead Victims of War and the Other on the Living.

The Weekly Blade in No Danger From a Paper Shortage

A few Weekly Blade readers have expressed the fear that the war in Europe will make it impossible for newspapers to secure white paper for their regular issues. This is written to assure all readers that The Blade is in a position to serve them despite any general shortage.

The Blade is well supplied with paper, and its provisions for the future are ample to meet its demands from week to week. Aside from this the paper mills of the United States are turning out 10,000,000 pounds of print paper a day, which is sufficient to meet normal demands.

There is absolutely no danger of The Weekly Blade being unable to reach its readers with the same regularity as heretofore.

Incidentally, we desire to say that The Blade will give such news of the war, and in such manner that will serve as a history of the present crisis in Europe. All the "high spots" of the great conflict will be dealt with.

WHERE IODINE COMES FROM

Process of Obtaining It From the Ash of Seaweed.

Iodine is obtained from the half-fused ash of dried seaweeds. The weed is burned the saline residue is dissolved with water and the solution thus obtained is concentrated in order to precipitate sodium chloride and potassium sulphate and chloride. This is effected by a current of chlorine gas which is turned off as soon as the bromine begins to be precipitated. The substance thus obtained is distilled in earthen retorts and condensed in cold earthen vessels.

Longest Concrete Arch.

What will be the longest arch in reinforced concrete is now being built at Langweiz, Switzerland, on the Chur-Arosa railway. The arch will have 160 feet rise and a clear length between abutments of 330 feet. This will be the largest structure of its kind in existence, being about two feet longer and 130 feet higher than the Risorgimento arch over the Tiber at Rome, Italy.

President Asks for Money for Red Cross

Washington, August 13.—President Wilson, in his capacity as head of the American Red Cross, today appealed to the American people to contribute money for the relief of silk and wounded soldiers of the warring European nations. The appeal was as follows:

"To the people of the United States:

"The present wars in Europe are certain to impose upon the Red Cross of the nations engaged a burden which demands the sympathy and aid of the world.

"The American Red Cross is earnestly desirous of assisting its sister societies in the endeavors to alleviate distress and suffering among the combatants, and, therefore, appeals for funds to be expended impartially for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the nations at war.

"Contributions for thus purpose may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to local treasurers of the society in other cities. I confidently hope that the humanity and liberality of the people of the United States, so often manifested in the past, will cause them to respond promptly and generously to this appeal.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON,
"President of American Red Cross."

Fruit Canning in South Africa.

Fruit canning is developing famously in South Africa, which has many advantages, including cheap sugar and cheap native labor. As for the fruit, some parts of South Africa, at a considerable elevation, are said to be excellent for orchards. With development of ocean refrigerator service, there should also be a growing market in the northern hemisphere for fruit from the antipodes when our fruit is out of season.

A Fighting Man

Count von Moltke, commander-in-chief of the German army, is a nephew of the von Moltke who planned and fought the Franco-German war of 1870. He is said to stand seven feet in his military boots, is 63 years old and a natural born organizer. He has been chief of the general staff since 1904, winning the place only after displaying supreme merit. Von Moltke is now in the field, presumably in Alsace.

Old Kaspar Couldn't Well Make Out Just What 'Twas All About

One of the most famous satires directed against war is the simple little poem written by Robert Southey, the English poet, many years ago. The poem was known to every schoolboy when the old-fashioned readers were used in the public schools. Here it is:

It was a summer evening,
Old Kaspar's work was done,
And he before his cottage door
Was sitting in the sun,
And by him sported on the green
His little grandchild Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round,
Which he beside the rivulet,
In playing there, had found.
He came to ask what he had found
That was so large, and smooth, and round.

Old Kaspar took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by;
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural sigh,
"'Tis some poor fellow's skull," said he,
"Who fell in the great victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about,"
Young Peterkin he cries;
While little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder-waiting eyes.
"Now tell us all about the war,
And what they fought each other for."

"It was the English," Kaspar cried,
"Who put the French to rout;
But what they fought each other for,
I could not well make out.
But everybody said," quoth he,
"That 'twas a famous victory.

"My father lived at Blenheim then,
Yon little stream hard by;
They burned his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forced to fly;
So with his wife and child he fled,
Nor had he where to rest his head.

"With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide;
And many a childing mother, then,
And new-born baby died;
But things like that you know must be
At every famous victory.

"They say it was a shocking sight
After the field was won,
For many thousand bodies here
Lay rotting in the sun;
But things like that, you know, must be
After a famous victory.

"Great praise the Duke of Marlborough won
And our good prince Eugene."
"Why, 'twas a very wicked thing!"
Said little Wilhelmine.
"Nay, nay, my little girl," quoth he,
"It was a famous victory.

"And everybody praised the duke
Who this great fight did win."
"And what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 'twas a famous victory."

THE RAUCUS FOG SIGNALS

Their Blasts Can Be Heard Twenty-five Miles at Sea.

All the up-to-date light stations possess fog signals for warning the mariner of the presence of rocks and other dangers in foggy weather. The larger ones are so powerful that their blasts can be heard 25 to 30 miles out at sea. Most of them are worked by compressed air, a gas engine of perhaps 20 or 25 horsepower being brought into requisition for this purpose. The siren is blown periodically every 70, 80 or 90 seconds or so, the actual blast lasting perhaps about two or three seconds. It means that, while the siren is running, in the case of the larger apparatus, something like 500 horsepower is being expended in the production of sound.

VARIETIES

Of 18,000 cigar makers in Italy, 16,[illegible] are women.

Goods are weighed in Switzerland with glass weights.

Illinois produces 27 bushels of corn an acre on an average.

Blue eyes are said to be the strongest and gray ones next.

The Korean postal savings bank system has 420,000 depositors.

Beggars are no longer permitted in the streets in Philadelphia.

Rome district last year produced 179,900 metric tons of olives.

Electrically generated ozone is used for preserving meats in Germany.

A novel tool with an adjustable blade serves either as a hoe or spade.

The area of corn harvested in the United States in 1913 was 105,[illegible] acres.

Nearly 70 per cent. of the gasoline automobiles have adopted electric self starters.

Of the five million people in London more than 300,000 are in a chronic state of poverty.

Baskets are used a great deal by the German army for carrying shells and cartridges.

An extensive deposit of asphalt of high quality has been discovered in the Philippines.

The Chinese have practiced a form of vaccination against smallpox since ancient times.

Experiments are being made in France with the ultra-violet rays for aging wines.

A telegraph wire in the open country lasts four times as long as one in a city.

The new wireless station at Ft. [illegible] near Washington, has a range of more than 5,000 miles.

American farmers are using constantly increasing quantities of commercial fertilizers.

In the number of murders Italy leads Europe. In the number of suicides Russia is first.

Some physicians say that wearing tight shoes is in a great measure responsible for baldness.

The Panama canal is lighted along its entire length by electricity, for lighthouses, buoys, etc.

The Russian government has ordered ten aeroplanes of a type to carry eleven in addition to the pilot.

American Indians claim that they can see at least one-tenth farther than the average white man.

Yeast cakes left lying around where rats and mice can eat them will ruin a building of the rodents.

Next to the United States, Germany and France are the largest producers of iron ore in the world.

There are 217,586,892 Hindoos, 66,[illegible] 299 Moslems, 10,721,453 Buddhists and 3,876,203 Christians in India.

A lead pencil, easily removed, is mounted within the handle of an umbrella designed for shoppers.

The average governmental salary in Washington is $1,079, and the average all over the country is $948.

The value of gold produced in the gold coast and Ashanti during 1912 was $2,045,465 the largest production on record.

If vinegar be boiled in an open vessel at the same time that onions are cooked the disagreeable odor will disappear.

It is estimated that nearly 70,000 tons of corks are needed for the bottled beer and aerated waters consumed annually in Britain.

It is expected that the final link of the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, bisecting Africa, will be completed by September 1.

The first Chinese daily newspaper in New York city has made its initial appearance and is printed entirely by electric power.

In a new combination padlock the tumblers fall into a locking position as soon as a person's hand is removed from the knob.

In northern China vegetarianism is almost the rule, the food principally consisting of turnips, potatoes, maize, rice and millet.

Russian railroads protect ties and telegraph poles against decay by soaking them for several months before use in strong brine.

A paper dishcloth which becomes soft and pliable when wet and is durable enough to be used several times has been invented.

Simple hand operated apparatus has been patented for quickly cutting large quantities of butter into regular sized cubes for table use.

Distinct traces of light have been detected in the ocean at depths of more than 3,000 feet by an English oceanographical expedition.

The skunk brings annually to the trappers of the United States $3,[illegible] 000, ranking second as a fur bearing animal only to the muskrat.

The cost of replacing with steel cars all the passenger cars in use on the railroads of the United States is estimated at more than $600,000,000.

In Japan nearly two hundred thousand women earn their livelihood outside their homes. Many of them work in the fields and some at the docks.

An international exposition will be held next year at Milan, Italy, to show the development of marble, granite and stone working throughout the world.

Jamaica has been keeping a record of all incoming letters having shortage in postage and found that the United States was the chief offender in this respect.

A fan has been patented by a Missourian which can be fastened by clips to the brim of a stiff hat to give additional shade to the face of the wearer.

Soap is fastened in a recess in the face of a new washboard, so that clothes to be washed are passed over it, saving the time needed to rub it over them.

A notable increase in colds and sore throats in London has been attributed by physicians to the prevalence of automobile exhaust gases in the city atmosphere.

A California scientist claims to have greatly increased the breeding capacity of sheep as well as their yield of wool by pasturing them under high voltage electric wires.

Collapsible towers, adopted by the German army for searchlights and wireless telegraphy, are so light and compact that two men can carry a tower that extends to 160 feet.

That he can produce one horsepower for each pound his engine weighs is the claim of the French inventor of a motor depending upon the explosive power of gunpowder for power.

The PEACE PAGE.

EDITOR MARTHA HOLDEN

A Fool and His Money

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

THE Launch Outs were spending the afternoon with Mrs. Brooks, the wife of the minister. It was a cool day, after excessive heat, and it seemed blessed just to sit on the big shady porch and crochet if you wanted to or let your hands drop and look idly across the grass to the tall cosmos nodding pink and white against the violet fence.

To watch the young flickers among the bushes at the garden's edge, to see the grapes reddening in the arbor, to know that the sky was blue above you and your own little world at peace, were just a few of the delights which possessed the souls of the placid group.

"I don't want to work," said Mrs. Trent, dropping her lace; "I just want to sit and hear the rest of you talk."

"Nobody's talking," said Mrs. Ellen Mortimer; "we're getting rested. Isn't this day divine? I'd like to have some poetry read to me."

Just then Mr. Brooks came to the door, just to shake hands with his wife's friends.

Said Alice Brisch: "Won't you read us some poetry, Mr. Brooks?"

"Dear me," said the minister, at once flustered and complimented, "I can't read verse. I have an awful time with the hymns in church."

"I was just reading something in the New York Sun," continued Mr. Brooks, sinking down and looking off across the garden, "that interests me more than poetry just now. It's about a man who gave up nearly six thousand acres of land for the sake of sentiment."

"Long after the civil war, when Richard Beverly Palmore was a young man, he found among his dead father's papers a deed to 5,883 acres in West Virginia. He went down to look over this vast domain, which was well in the interior of the state. He drove from Charleston and traced the boundaries of his possessions, only to find that hundreds of families had settled over them, without any legal right, but were living securely and happily on their separate patches of his territory. Palmore found that beneath the surface of this land there was almost limitless wealth."

"What a temptation to get at it he must have had," said Mrs. Baker.

"Yes, and just a young man, too," said Mrs. Brisch.

"He walked about the estate at night," said the minister, "and looked in at the windows of the happy little homes, where children played. Great lawyers were ready to begin the proceedings which would make him a millionaire, but he could not receive a fortune at so great a cost to his fellow-men. After earnest prayer and sleepless hours in the midst of his vast acres, he was seized with the conclusion that each member of this multitude of families needed it more than he, and he left them in quiet possession."

"I read about that man," said Alice Brisch. "He was the editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate. His friends called him a fool."

"I think he was," said Mrs. Mehitable Brown. "He could have bought the land from the people living on it, developed his minerals and have had a chance to help lots more people with his millions."

"He surely was romantic," said Lizzie Brisch. "Why, how much do you suppose he really lost by giving up that land?"

"It's hard to say," said Mr. Brooks. "But probably not less than ten million dollars."

"He certainly was foolish," said Mrs. Trent. "He could have made all those people comfortable financially and endowed all kinds of schools and churches and institutions."

"I suppose whatever he did would have been criticized. Think how he would have been talked about if he had uprooted all those homes and hadn't found the wealth," said Mrs. Brooks.

"He did the best he knew to do, at the time," said Ruth Cole, "and he certainly was unselfish."

"Well, I guess wisdom's about the last thing any of us ever get," said Ellen Mortimer.

"It's uncomfortable to be poor, but it's distressing to be rich, for then everybody knows better than the millionaire how to spend his money."

"Here's to the poor rich man!" laughed Mrs. Brooks, lifting her glass of lemonade. "May he live long and prosper!"

Our Correspondents

Mrs. S. C., Ind., says if it hadn't been for the Peace Page she would have missed a fine letter from one who was her teacher 54 years ago. Mrs. S. C., 67, has a mother 87 who is still very active, and an aunt 82. The two older ladies live together and do all of their work, even tending a garden.

A few weeks ago there appeared in the Peace Page The Twin Ballot. I have been told it is a song, and a sick friend would like to know where she could get the music.—Mrs. C. E. Paswaters, Lincoln, Neb.

Will some of the readers please inform me, through the Blade, where I could get the book, Lord Oakburn's Daughters, by Mrs. Henry Wood?—Miss Lurline, Ia.

Will some of the sisters of the Peace Page kindly give advice, from actual experience, concerning the raising of nasturtiums for winter blooming indoors? Also directions for the growing of bulbs so as to give blooms about the holidays. Any advice or suggestions will be appreciated by a reader of the page.—Muddie.

A young reader asks for the correct forms for introductions. A young man is presented to a lady. "Miss Smith, I wish to present (or introduce) Mr. Brown." Mr. Brown doesn't offer to shake hands, nor does the lady if she be younger than he. Each bows naturally and Mr. Brown may say, "I am glad to meet you." She usually does not offer this compliment, but bows in its acknowledgement from him.

Many local laws govern introductions, but generally speaking, it is not good form to introduce people on the street, or people who are never likely to meet again, as they are hurrying through a crowd.

In England introductions are out of fashion and you go to a party and come away without meeting any but your immediate circle of acquaintance. This seems positively cruel to most of us sociable Americans who like to meet new people.

Introductions are a social safeguard, and no self-respecting girl will ever speak to a man to whom she has not been introduced, and no gentleman will force himself, unintroduced, upon a lady.

The old story of the overpolite girl at the seashore, who declined to thank the man who saved her from drowning because they had never met formally, is an observance of the rule which shows lack of common sense and common politeness. All social rules are subject to change at times and no set of forms is possible for all occasions.

A kind heart and a fine reserve make a good balance for the conduct of one who would employ "the most polite words and actions in introducing."—M. H.

Can you find for me the list of bridal superstitions for each month? Some of it goes like this: "Who marries in April's changeful skies, a checkered path before them lies."

"Who marries in the month of June will find life one long honeymoon."—Wm. W. Smith, 130 State street, Charlotte, Mich.

Will you kindly give me any information you can concerning a book entitled Shadow of Ashlydyat, written by Mrs. Henry Wood and published by T. B. Peterson and Brothers. It is an old book, as it was read in time of the civil war. I am very anxious to get it and any information will be gladly received.—M. B. E., Pa.

Several weeks ago I sent a request for cards on my birthday. I received several letters and cards from unknown friends and wish to thank them all through the Blade.—Carrie B. Williams.

BOY DAY

Let us all make a special effort for Boy Day, September 3. Let the old soldiers bring their most thrilling recollections; let the mothers relate their tenderest experiences. May every boy of our family derive from that page something that will help him throughout all the years. Send something helpful or joyous or inspiring for the Blade Boys, September 3.—M. H.

Belgium's Queen Heads Red Cross Relief Work for War's Wounded

Queen ELIZABETH of BELGIUM

QUEEN ELIZABETH of Belgium has thrown herself body and soul into the brave war her country is waging against the greater forces of Germany. She is a fully qualified doctor of medicine and she is heading the hospital and relief work for the wounded soldiers on both sides. She has taken the firm stand that friend and foe alike must be treated the same in hospital relief.

The queen is the founder of the Albert Elizabeth Hospital in Brussels for the relief of consumptives. This institution is now being used for the wounded. The queen is very pretty and is popular.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A MOUNTAIN PICTURE

Although I have been a silent reader for a long time, yet I know you all through, our dear old paper, The Blade. As Pennsylvania and Wyoming have been boosted to the limit, and the call for boosters has gone forth, I come to boost West Virginia. There isn't a state in the union can beat it. It has well been called the Switzerland of America. Come out and see me, M. G. R.'s and bring Aunt Martha as your chaperon, and I will take you for a day's outing on the W. Va. hills. We shall start early and climb for about a mile to the top of the hill and when at last we have reached the summit and see the view spread before you, you will say you are well paid for your trouble. To your left flows a river so clear it looks as if it was a strip of blue sky. To your right is also a grand view. You can see for about six miles. The meadows stretch before you, while the corn fields glisten in the sunshine. The huckleberries are ripe and if any of you should care for them they are very plentiful on the mountain. Come on, W. Va. boosters! What's wrong that you don't boost. In the reunion of the M. G. R.'s I hope to hear the old members such as Em. T. Head, Bonnie Burnie, Florida Old Man, Oregon Bach, New England Girl, Zack Stubbs, Sunflower Kid, Olive Branch, Cor Cordum, who, by the way, is West Virginian, speak right out and 'spress theirsefs.—Noisy.

Here's another old friend. Come again.—M. H.

HOMESTEADING IN NEBRASKA

Am I too late for the reunion? We "Kinkaiders" are very busy making hay during July, August and September. The grass is of good quality in the sandhills of Nebraska, but it is so thin on the ground that one must cut over a great amount of ground to get sufficient hay.

This is my first visit to this charmed circle since I took up with homestead life, so perhaps I may tell something about it.

The sand becomes very hot during the day, hence on days that there is no breeze it seems excessively hot, but the nights are very cool. One can always sleep comfortably under a quilt even in the summer. The range of temperature is not so great in the winter as in the summer.

Perhaps some of you eastern people would be surprised to learn the number of sections held down—as it is called—by single men or girls.

The schools, as a rule, are small and far apart. It is not unusual to see schools containing from two to twelve pupils.

Most of the houses and school houses are built of sod. Many make frame barns as the stock rubbing against the sod is very destructive to a building.

You probably know that stock raising—that is, cattle and horses—is the principal occupation, some of the pastures or ranges consisting of from 10 to 50 or more sections. Just north of my home is the Dismal River Forest Reserve, containing thousands of acres of land, the greater part of which is leased to the cattlemen of the range. It is thought this reserve will soon be opened for settlement. I am a school teacher, but I could tell much more about this interesting region.—Clara.

BOOSTING TENNESSEE

Isn't it fine that from all sections of our country people can be brought in touch with each other through the medium of our worthy paper, and so can discuss matters of national interest? Personally I am specially interested in descriptions of the different localities mentioned and the industries peculiarly fitted to them.

One thing prompting me to write just now is my deep sympathy for those who leave home and friends, going hundreds of miles into an almost unknown district—sometimes far from railroads—mayhap with miles between them and the postoffice, often deprived of a sufficient quantity of fuel or of water, and I wonder often if many, who wish to take up agricultural or grazing land could visit our beautiful Cumberland plateau of East Tennessee, wouldn't be glad to make their home here. Our climate is fine, with an altitude of from 1,700 to 2,000 feet. We have an abundance of mineral waiting development, a variety of timber, an extensive range for cattle and sheep, excellent water—land selling very reasonable and taxes low. There are numerous railroads. Our neighborhood is situated near the C. S. railroad or L. and C. Daily mail is brought to our door and a phone line forms a bond of union.

We have a good schoolhouse and a neat little church and are anxious to have parties come in who will be not only a success in making a home, but who have in their hearts a love for the cause of the Master and His house. It will not be long till all the more desirable places will be taken and we want people who will be a help to church and school to secure these places. This is no "ad," and I am not connected with any "agency." It is simply a call for a bit of attention to our natural resources and opportunities.—Mrs. D. H. W., Tennessee.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

Genius can never despise labor.—Abel Stevens.

"The mind is master of the man. And so 'they can who think they can.' "—Nixon Waterman.

"Console yourself, dear man and brother; whatever you may be sure of, be sure at least of this, that you are dreadfully like other people."—Lowell.

He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit down with me in my throne, as I also overcame and sat down with my Father in His throne.—Rev. 3:21.

If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race,
And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if morning skies,
Books and my food, and summer rain
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain—
Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure take,
And stab my spirit broad awake.
—R. L. Stevenson.

"To be good company for ourselves we must store our minds well; fill them with pure and peaceful thoughts; with pleasant memories of the past and reasonable hopes for the future. We must, as far as may be, protect ourselves from self-reproach, from care and anxiety."—Sir John Lubbock.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

There is only one way to get ready for immortality, and that is to love this life and live it as bravely and faithfully and cheerfully as we can.—Henry Van Dyke.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

HUSKING BEE

It is pleasant to go back to old times and live our young days over again. The state of Virginia was always noted for her hospitality and sociability. Of course, she had her so-called upper ten, middle class and lower ten, and no one dared to intrude himself or herself on any class of society higher than his own. It was in the middle class of society that the most hospitality was displayed. The middle class was generally well to do as far as worldly possessions were concerned, and they were the most liberal people of the south. The best cooks in the whole south were the ladies of the middle class of society. So they would invite all of the neighbors in to take dinner with them on the most trivial occasion. Most all work was done by exchanging work with each other. If a man had a piece of work to do, instead of going to work and doing it himself he would invite all of his neighbors in and do it all in one day. The husking bee was the greatest of all of those workings. There were two kinds of husking bees. Sometimes the corn was cut and set in shocks in the field. In case the corn was in the shock as soon as the corn was dry enough to put in the crib, a day working would be given out by a certain neighbor on a set day. From the time that the first husking took place, no man expected to put in but one day's work at home until all of the corn in the neighborhood was husked and in the crib. Nobody stayed at home. It was a custom to turn out and help, and it was done. There was always work for the girls, too. There were apple parings, bean stringing, quilting and pumpkin cutting. No one must go home until after supper. After the supper dishes were washed and put away the largest room in the house was cleaned out for a dance or a play. Everybody would enjoy themselves until late in the night and then do the same thing over at some other house next day and night, and it was kept up until all of the corn was in the crib. They had night husking bees when the corn would be pulled off the stalk and hauled to a pile, and the time of full moon would be selected for it. The boys and girls would seat themselves around the pile of corn in a circle, every fellow close to his best girl. When one would get a speckled ear he kissed his girl.—Uncle George Taylor, Florida.

THE HELPFUL LETTERS

I enjoy reading the letters of the Peace Page and if we will take the good that we get from it, and use it as we should I believe it will be of help to all. I like the Blade paper best of all. I live in the eastern part of Idaho. This is mountainous land for a few miles around and a fine climate. The crops here raised are grain and hay and it is a fine fruit country. This is a new settlement and is growing both in size and wealth. Most all are homeseekers. Some from Tennessee, some from Virginia and all parts of the East. We have Sunday school and preaching here. I certainly agree with M. E. D., of Tennessee. I think the Bible should be our first book. As the minister of Tennessee stated in his letter, train up a child in the way they should go. Because it is nature that the child as they grow will by nature take up evil ways and we as Christian parents should teach and train the precious children in the right way, as far as it is in us to do. Come again, all you Christian people, as we, both saint and sinner, need more encouragement. I praise the Blade very much for the good will it has to help the people of the union, by sending forth the letters of the Peace Page.—Mrs. B. M. M., Idaho.

OUR NEIGHBORHOOD PICNIC

A party of four, the oldest 85, the youngest 37. We chose for our place an old, abandoned farm on a back road, three miles from home. We took lots of good things to eat. Then we wandered over the old farm and looked into the old house and barn and talked about the people that once took comfort there. Then we roamed out to the old wood lot, and we found a wealth of raspberries. I took five quarts of berries home. We had such a good time I thought of what the poet said: "Make me a child again." We were children of an older growth just for that day. I have in my home the book, The Children of the Abbey. It was written by Regina Maria Poche, London, June 1, 1796. —M. C. C., Vermont.

That was surely a good time, and it is kind of you to record it for the Corner. Let us have more New England letters. They have a quaint savor all their own.—M. H.

A CONTEST

Is it not about time that our large Blade family participated in another contest? I think so. Consequently, I am sending you the following query, and I want you should all write and send me an answer to it: If the Great Ruler and Architect of the Universe should limit the duration of your future life to just 60 minutes of time, how would you spend it? That is, supposing your health and faculties were in a normal state.

Now, I want you should all take the harrow of mental endeavor, that has stood tipped up endwise so long in the corner of your several brains, and scrath up every original idea that you can possibly find. The person that sends me the best letter will receive a prize of $1. I will now give you a definition of what will really constitute the best letter: The person sending in an account of what they would really do in an hour's time that would be the most prolific of spiritual, moral and physical good will be considered, and whoever measures up to the highest standard will receive the prize.

This contest should excite considerable competition, for there are a thousand and one ways that anybody could spend an hour's time for the eternal welfare of others, as well as yourself.

In conclusion, I will say that I will not only publish the winner's name and address, but I will have their letter printed, and I will state my reasons for giving the prize.—Clayton Keith, Irasburg, Vt.

A HAPPY MOTHER

I live among the Ohio hills, along the Ohio river and like the country very much. I have been a silent reader of the Peace Page for many years, but seeing the topic, "The Woman Who Counts" discussed I could not keep still longer. I think any woman who does something for the betterment of the world whatever it may be is a woman who counts. I think a teacher has a great responsibility resting on her and if she fulfills her duty she surely is a woman who counts. But we cannot all have the same mission in this world. It would be impossible for us all to be teachers. As for me, I am a mother of five little ones and as we are in but moderate circumstances I feel it is my mission to take care of my home and little ones. If I succeed in raising my children to be honest, honorable, Christian men and women I will think I have been a woman who counts. I pray today, dear readers, of the peace page, that all parents may feel their responsibility and endeavor to raise their children to be better citizens. I would like to hear the opinions of other mothers on this topic.—A Happy Mother of Five.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Booster.

It is time for me to boost my two states, the state in which I was born and the state I am now living in. I was born in Mason county, West Virginia, where the wintergreen grows abundantly and there are large forests of pine.

Mrs. D. M., of Ark.—I think you removed the birds' nest very carefully if the mother bird did not seem to notice the difference in her location, but laid five eggs and hatched three little birds. My brothers used to see who could find the most birds' nests during the summer, but never disturbed the nests, because mother taught us never to put our hands in the nest lest the old mother bird would desert her nest and build elsewhere. I suppose every girl and boy of the Peace Page is a lover of good books. Brown Eyes, of North Carolina, I have read "Stepping Heavenward," about two or three years ago. I would like to read it again some time. I have not read "St. Elmo;" it has not come in my way yet, but when it does I will read it. I wonder how many of the girls are campfire girls. My birthday is the 6th of November. Have I a twin? I guess Brown Eyes, of N. C., to be 17 years old.—Blanche Davidson, Delaware, O.

A Little Menagerie.

I am a boy 10 years old and live in a little town 10 miles north of Detroit, Mich. I live on a five-acre farm and have a few animals; they are chickens, geese, ducks, pheasants, and some deer. The deer are the most interesting of all. My father bought three deer, which are very cute; one father and two mothers. They soon raised a young one. The fawn was afraid at first, but when it found out that people would not hurt it, it came within five feet of me or my father. Every evening about 4 o'clock I have to feed all the things I have mentioned. Every year the father deer drops his horns, and they grow larger the next year when they grow on. I will gladly answer any letters anyone sends me.—Arthur Maday, Royal Oak, Mich.

SHORT AND SWEET.

I will thank all for the cards and letters which I received some time ago. And hope to find time to answer them all. I have had 30 spells with my heart since one week ago Friday. My birthday is the 30th of July. Have I a twin? I have one in Forestville, N. Y. Has anyone these songs, On the Trail of the Lonesome Pine, and Maryland?. If so please send to me.—Ruth Frances Backus, Havana, Ill.

K. S., Central Michigan, says her hobby is raising ducks.

Pearl Boggs, 12 June 1, Grace, W. Va., loves music and to read good books.

Mabel Moore, August 7, Marion, Mich., likes to ramble in the woods on horseback.

Mary Jane Smith, 16 Oct. 5, Klein, W. Va., has two hobbies, helping mother and riding horseback.

Rosa Lochbaum, 23 August 27, Waverly, O., has a cousin who is just as old.

Belle Wayne, 21 August 18, Nicut, W. Va., asks cards and "The Romish Lady."

Conie Moore, Seagrove, N. C., thanks you for cards.

Minnie Thomas, 15, Storm Springs, Ark., tells of a nine-weeks' drouth there. She lives in the mountains, 15 miles from a railroad. Her hobby is reading.

My hobby is going to school and reading books. I would like to belong to the Blade Bird Club. I am a boy of about 9 years old. I would like to exchange post cards or letters with the boys and girls of about my age.—Ezra H. Cochran, Reader, W. Va.

Music Lessons Free

A wonderful opportunity for you to get MUSIC LESSONS FREE in your own home.

If you have a Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Mandolin, Cello, or wish to learn to sing at sight any song, fill out the coupon below and get this great offer.

The lessons will be free, and will be given in your own home, one lesson weekly, and your only expense will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which will average only about two cents a day.

Every member of the family should take advantage of this great opportunity to learn to play a musical instrument. It matters not whether you are an absolute beginner or an advanced pupil. You will be started at the very beginning, if necessary, or at any point where previous study will enable you to begin.

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Fill out the coupon and see how simple and easy it is made for you to learn to read any piece of music.

Remember, also, that it is not necessary to know anything about music, or your instrument, in order to begin. Send today.

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Organ
Piano
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Banjo
Cello
Cornet
Sight Singing

POETS' CORNER

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

By Stephen C. Foster.

The sun shines bright in my old Kentucky home;
'Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
The corn top's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom,
While the birds make music all the day.
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,
All merry, all happy and bright;
By-'n-by hard times comes a-knockin' at the door—
Then my old Kentucky home, good-night.

Chorus.

Weep no more, my lady; oh, weep no more today;
We'll sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
For our old Kentucky home far away.

They hunt no more for the 'possum and the 'coon
On the meadow, the hill and the shore;
They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon
On the bench by the old cabin door.
The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,
With sorrow where all was delight;
The time has come when the darkies have to part—
Then my old Kentucky home, good-night.

The head must bow and the back will have to bend
Wherever the darkies may go;
A few more days and the trouble all will end
In the fields where the sugar cane grow.
A few more days to "tote" the weary load—
No matter, it will never be light;
A few more days till we totter on the road—
Then my old Kentucky home, good-night.

A SOLITARY WAY

There is a mystery in human hearts,
And though we be encircled by a host
Of those who love us well and are beloved,
To every one of us, from time to time,
There comes a sense of utter loneliness,
Our dearest friend is "stranger" to our joy,
And cannot realize our bitterness.
"There is not one who really understands,
Not one to enter into all I feel;"
Such is the cry of each of us in turn.
We wander in a "solitary way,"
No matter what or where our lot may be;
Each heart, mysterious even to itself,
Must live its inner life in solitude.

And would you know the reason why this is?
It is because the Lord desires our love.
In every heart he wishes to be first.
He therefore keeps the secret key himself,
To open all its chambers and to bless
With perfect sympathy and holy peace
Each solitary soul which comes to Him.
So when we feel this loneliness, it is
The voice of Jesus saying "Come to me,"
And every time we are "not understood."
It is a call to Him to come again;
For Christ alone can satisfy the soul,
And those who walk with Him from day to day
Can never have a solitary way.

THE ANSWER

By Dean Edward B. Evans, of Drake University.

'Tis true we are passing like the swift moving cloud
But the spirit of mortal has cause to be proud.
For we harness the lightning, we conquer the wave,
And make them our servants on our road to the grave.

Be proud that we have an infant to love,
Be proud of the mother whose sweet love has proved
To husband and infant, a blessing so rare
That it gave them a glimpse of their "Home over there."

Be proud that the king who the sceptер hath borne,
Like the peasant who reaps the harvest he's sown,
Sage, priest and all others, who this earth have trod,
Are fashioned and made in the image of God.

Be proud for the saint whose communion doth prove
That God is in Heaven, that His infinite love
Will sustain you, will help us, and light up the way
Till we see through the shadows the glory of day.

Be proud that your father had faith in the Lord,
Be proud that that faith becomes signt through His word
Till we see that this life's but our transient abode
As we journey homeward o'er our pilgrimage road.

Oh, spirit of mortal, be proud of your birth,
Be proud of your heritage, proud of your worth:
You are born in His image, an heir of the King,
He sent His own Son your redemption to bring.

Through the Slough of Despond hope's mountain appears,
Through our service to man let us dry up our tears;
With a shout and a song instead of a dirge,
Let sweet music swell like surge upon surge.

Oh, spirit of mortals, as you're treading the way
Through the darkness of night, to the glories of day,
As you cast off thy garments and put on thy shroud,
Salute you, your King, and be proud, oh, be proud.

STRENGTH

Geo. McDonald.

"'Humanity is one;' no weaker brother
Can fail or falter, s'n or suffer woe
But that the suffering reacheth every other,
And all the world with him doth fainter grow.

"'Humanity is one;' who thinks to conquer
By crushing down a weaker in the way,
Knows not that his unreasonable rancor
He beateth down the steps that lead today.

"'Humanity is one;' thou that o'ercomest,
O thou be strong for those who are but weak;
So shall a thousand triumph where thou winnest,
And many find what few know how to seek."

Quoted by Wm. T. Ellis, May 9, 1912.

"They all were looking for a king
To slay their foes and lift them high;
Thou camest a little baby thing
That made a woman cry.
O Son of Man, to right my lot
Nought but Thy presence can avail;
Yet on the road Thy wheels are not,
Nor on the sea Thy sail!
My how, or when, Thou wilt not heed,
But come down thine own secret stair;
That Thou may'st answer all my need,
Yea, every bygone prayer."

THE BUSY BEES

Gertrude Crownfield, in The Churchman.

Sometimes when busy bees come round,
Improving shining hours,
When I am in my garden bed,
And working with my flowers,
Although I like their honey on
My bread instead of jam,
I sometimes wish they wouldn't be
So busy where I am.

THE PATRIOT'S GRAVE

Cyrene E. Morris, Co. G, Mo. Cav. Vols., Coon Rapids, Iowa.

Plant three feet of basswood slab at
And gouge on it Private McGill,
Another of "Sherman's Bummers" is dead;
A relic of Andersonville.
Wounded and starving, with other brave men,
He was true to our country's flag,
And refused release from that hellish pen
If he'd fight for the traitor's rag.

It shall not appear as a future blot,
We begrudged him any expense;
We'll give him a space in the pauper lot,
Where the wild-vines trail o'er the fence.
And once every year we'll cheap blossoms bring
For this veteran who wore the blue,
And over his grave a dirge we'll sing,
And on it the wild blossoms strew.

We've talked of him much in the past few years,
For we knew he was growing old;
We gave him our sympathy, prayers and tears,
And two dollars monthly in gold.
It's no fault of ours that his children and wife,
Appear on the alms-house report;
Nor are we to blame that his wasted life
Left nothing for their support.

We thought we'd give, when he passed sixty-two,
Eight dollars a month—"wealth galore;"
This liberal sum, with what wife could do,
Would have kept the wolf from the door;
There were others, you know, who needs must live,
Strong men, holding government place,
And the bonds we paid left little to give,
To paupers up in that race.

We'll point with pride to the record he made,
Relate how he fought, and we won!!
How at last for a grateful land he died.
'Twill encourage the veteran's son.
Besides, it will teach this truth to the brave,
Who in future are loyal and true,
That as long as our blood-stained banner shall wave
We'll remember the "Boys in Blue."

HELPFULNESS

By Maud M. Grant.

"Come, little Left Hand,"
Said good little Right,
"I want you to help me
With all your might."

Said little Right Hand,
"Yes, I will help you,
But you must remember,
I'll need your help, too."

So little Right Hand
And busy Left, too,
Just helped each other
The whole day through.

For one couldn't do
Without help, you see,
And this is a lesson
To you and to me.

For each girl and boy
Should belong to a band
Of Help-One-Another,
Like Left and Right Hand.

THE ONE-HOSS SHAY

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss shay,
That was built in such a logical way,
It ran a hundred years to a day,
And then, of a sudden, it—ah, but stay,
I'll tell you what happened without delay;
Scaring the parson into fits,
Frightening people out of their wits—
Have you ever heard of that, I say?

Now in building of chaises, I'll tell you what,
There is always somewhere a weakest spot—
Above or below, or within or without,
And that's the reason, beyond a doubt,
A chaise breaks down, but don't wear out.

So the deacon inquired of the village folk
Where he could find the strongest oak,
That couldn't be split nor bent nor broke—
That was for spokes and floor and sills;
He sent for lancewood to make the thills;
Step and prop-iron, bolt and screw,
Steel of the finest, bright and blue;
Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide
Found in the pit when the tanner died
That was the way he "put her through."
"There!" said the deacon, "naow she'll dew."

Do! I tell you, I rather guess
She was a wonder, and nothing less!
Colts grew horses, beards turned gray,
Deacon and deaconess dropped away,
Children and grandchildren—where were they?
But there stood the stout old one-hoss shay,
As fresh as on Lisbon earthquake day.

Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
Without both feeling and looking queer.
In fact, November—the earthquake day—
There are traces of age in the one-hoss shay:
First of November, 'Fifty-five!

This morning the parson takes a drive.
Now, small boys, get out of the way!
Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
The parson was working his Sunday text—
Had got to fifthly, and stopped perplexed.
At once the horse stood still,
Close by the meetin'-house on the hill.
First a shiver, and then a thrill,
Then someting decidedly like a spill—
And the parson was sitting upon a rock,
At half-past nine by the meetin'-house clock.
Just the hour of the earthquake shock!

What do you think the parson found,
When he got up and stared around?
The poor chaise in a heap or mound,
As if it had been to the mill and ground!
You see, of course, if you're not a dunce,
How it went to pieces all at once—
All at once, and nothing first—
Just as bubbles do when they burst.

POEMS WANTED

Why He Wouldn't Sell the Farm, to Mary L. Steuer, Fairfield, Ia.

Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?

"If I had lived," so mused a gentle maiden,
All fine emotions stirred
While pondering o'er that life, divine yet human,
Told in the sacred word.
—to Mrs. F. A. Cole, Auburn N. Y.

The Message Came Too Late; She Has Fallen by the Wayside, and How the LaRue Stakes Were Lost, to Miss Beatrice Seagrave, Kokomo, Ind., Box 154.

CHEER-UP ROW

I am asking a postcard shower for my father, who is an old soldier of the civil war, of Co. I, 17th, West Virginia, whose birthday is August 23. He will be 66. Send to Joel Titchenell, Albright, W. Va., R. F. D. 1, Box 23.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Kindly give a history of the Northwest Territory.—L. K. B., W. Va.

Northwest Territory was the name given to a region east of the Mississippi, north of the Ohio, south and west of the Great Lakes and west of Pennsylvania, by the continental congress in 1787. The greater part of this territory belonged to France prior to 1763, when, by treaty, Great Britain became possessor of all the land which had been claimed by France. By the treaty of peace with England at the close of the Revolutionary War, this region was ceded to the United States. The exact status of this territory was a cause of dispute for several years on account of the conflicting claims of ownership of New York, Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts. These states cited, in support of their claims, various early grants from the crown. The other states of the Union refused to recognize these claims, but held that the lands in question should belong to to the whole Union and should be administered to the common good. Congress in 1780 gave a pledge that if the states claiming this territory should cede it to the confederation it should be used for the good of all the states. By 1786 all the states had given up their claims except Connecticut, who retained a strip along the southern shore of Lake Erie, comprising 6,000 square miles, called the Western Reserve. She retained jurisdiction over this until 1800. On July 13, 1787, the Northwest Territory was established by congress.

SQUATTERS

Will you please explain what is meant by a squatter?—G. H., S. C.

A squatter is one who settles on new land, especially public lands, without a title. He settles on the land without procuring a title to the same or asking permission to live there and declares himself master of the soil for the time being. The name squatter is also applied to stock owners who rent from the government large tracts of land at a nominal sum for the purpose of pasturing their herds. This is practiced to a great extent in Australia.

ESPERANTO

Will you please give some information concerning the language known as Esperanto?—D. C. M., Assurance, W. C.

The Esperanto language was first published by a Spanish scholar in 1890. It is an artificial language and is composed from different languages. The great advantage of Esperanto is that people of different nationalities can congregate and talk to one another without being versed in all of the languages. It is if great advantage in business as well as the requirements of science and learning. A person possessing an average common school education can acquire the language readily, for it is very simple. After one has studied several months he can converse readily in it, something that cannot be done with the present languages. There are many clubs and classes formed for the study of Esperanto, scattered throughout the United States. It is believed by some that Esperanto will be spoken by the majority of people at some time in the future.

THE DOLLAR

Will you please give some information about the dollar?—H. H., Ulrichsville, Ohio.

The word dollar is taken from the Low German word daler, from thaler, short for Joachimsthaler, coined in 1519 from silver mines in Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and standard for weight and purity. The West India trade before the revolution had made the Spanish dollar, more convenient than the sovereign, the real unit of trade there, and the coinage act of April 2, 1792, merely legalized this fact, establishing the dollar as the unit of American currency, making it equivalent to 24.75 grains of fine gold and authorizing the coinage of silver dollars "of the value of the Spanish milled dollars now current," and of halves and quarters correspondent. The first actual coinage was in 1794. On March 3, 1849, a coinage of gold dollars was authorized. About 1875 the fall in silver inflated the value of the silver dollar, because the silver dollar was worth more than the gold, and made bullion owners anxious to have their metal coined into these, and on July 22, 1876, their coinage was limited to the actual demand for export, and in 1878 the coinage was suspended Many times more silver dollars have been coined since 1873 than before. The act of March 14, 1900, made the gold dollar the standard of value in the United States.

LEGAL TENDER

Please explain what legal tender is. —D. A., Waupun, Wis.

The silver dollar of 412 1-2 grain is legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly mentioned in the contract. The silver coins of the United States of smaller denomination than one dollar are legal tender in sums not exceeding ten dollars in payment of all dues public and private.

MOTHER SHIPTON

Please tell who Mother Shipton was and some of her prophecies.—L. A. H., Hornell, N. Y.

Mother Shipton and her prophecies seem always to be in great demand. She was an English prophetess about whose existence there seems to be no certainty, while there is no doubt that many of the sayings attributed to her were fabricated by others. According to S. Baker, who published Mother Shipton's prophecies in 1797, she was born in 1488, and died at over 70 years of age. It was not until 1641 that a pamphlet appeared containing some of her alleged predictions. In 1862 a prediction was made with Mother Shipton's name appended to it, that the world would come to an end in 1881. The following is what is generally known as Mother Shipton's prophecy:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thoughts will fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold found at the root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron on the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world at an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

ANDREW JACKSON

Kindly give a biography of Andrew Jackson.— D. M. K., Maiden, N. C.

Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, was born at Waxhaw Settlement, N. C., in 1767. He was the son of Scotch-Irish immigrants and obtained but a limited education, entering the Revolutionary army at the age of 13, and was for a time a prisoner After working in a saddler's shop and teaching school, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1786; removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, in 1788, and was solicitor or public prosecutor. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the new state of Tennessee, represented Tennessee in congress and in the senate, was judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, elected major-general of the state militia in 1801 and withdrawing from politics in 1804, settled on a plantation called the "Hermitage," near Nashville, where he set up a cotton gin, formed a partnership and traded to New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. He again took the field in the Creek war of 1813, and inflicted defeat on the Indians. Appointed a major general of the army, he began a campaign against the British in Florida, conducted the siege of Mobile, won the famous battle of New Orleans, conducted the first war against the Seminoles during which he seized on Pensacola. He was appointed governor of the new territory of Florida in 1821; was elected to the United States senate in 1823 and nominated by the Tennessee legislature for the presidency and received in 1824 the largest popular vote among the four candidates, though John Quincy Adams was elected by the house through the influence of Henry Clay.

After a bitter campaign, Jackson was elected president over Adams. The chief events of his first term were the quarrels between Vice President Calhoun and Secretary of State Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. Eaton (wife of the secretary of war); the beginning of his war on the U. S. Bank. He was again a successful candidate for the presidency in 1832 his chief competitor being Henry Clay. He removed the government deposits from the U. S. Bank in 1833, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the senate.

Having effected the election of his successor, Van Buren, he retired in 1837 to the "Hermitage" where he led a tranquil life until his death in 1845.

Nautical Speed Terms.

"Knot," the conventional nautical mile per hour, is assumed to be 6,080 feet. A statute mile is 5,280 feet. For navigating purposes a mile of latitude and a minute of latitude are considered to be of equal value. Consequently a nautical mile equals the length of a minute of the meridian, and, strictly speaking, is different for every latitude. The United States sea mile is 6,082.66 feet. For charting and other purposes ten cables equal one knot, although a cable length is generally assumed to be 600 feet. The term "knot" originated from the fact that knots were tied in the log line which was used to ascertain the rate of speed a ship was making through the water.

Air guns were first made in Germany in 1656 by Guhr.

The thumb is stronger than all the fingers put together.

Chile in 1913 imported 1,218,840 tons of coal.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AN EYE-WITNESS IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN STRUGGLE

THE United States has good prospects of a monopoly on the foreign military observers who will be attached to the armies combating in Europe, says the Kansas City Star. Opportunities for observing the war tactics of other nations make the position of military attache sought after even by officers of the highest rank.

Which recalls the fact, forgotten by most people, that no American officer ever had a finer opportunity to see the maneuvers of a foreign war than Gen. Philip Sheridan. In 1870, after getting permission from President Grant, he went to Germany to accompany King William's own staff through the Franco-Prussian campaign. When press dispatches announced that General Sheridan was going abroad to observe the war, Minister Washburne, in Paris, broached the subject of the American general attaching himself to the French army. The French reply was an emphatic refusal.

Refused to Call on Queen.

General Sheridan, however, preferred to go along with the German army. He had no trouble in getting this permission from the Prussian minister of war. Special favor was shown him in the matter of an invitation to accompany the king's "headquarters." Chancellor Bismarck's welcome was so urgent that Sheridan and Gen. James W. Forsyth, who was accompanying him, got themselves excused from calling to pay their respects to the queen in Berlin. They joined the Prussian forces at Pont-a-Mousson, just across the border, in France, August 17, two days less than a month after France had declared war.

It was in the late afternoon of the day before the battle of Gravelotte. The next morning at 4 o'clock Bismarck and Sheridan were up and away to meet the king. On some high ground overlooking the villages of Gravelotte and Rezonville, the royal party took position to observe this great battle in which 200,000 Germans fought against 130,000 Frenchmen. Von Moltke explained the entire situation to Sheridan, and the American general from that time on had intimate and knowing observation of the Prussian maneuvers. In his personal memoirs General Sheridan gave detailed accounts of the various important battles he witnessed.

Following the German victory at Gravelotte, Sheridan, riding about to find some water for his horse, was halted by a squad of officers, who took him for a Frenchman and came near shooting him before an officer belonging to the king's headquarters passed and recognized him. The king laughed when Sheridan related the incident and gave him a pass which precluded any such mishap in the future, and allowed him to go wherever he pleased, a favor rarely bestowed upon even the most responsible military attaches.

Saw Surrender of Napoleon.

At Sedan General Sheridan saw the Waterloo of the Second Empire and the surrender of Emperor Louis Napoleon and his entire army. In his memoirs the general told of the dreadful sight of the village of Bazeilles after the battle:

"Most of the houses had been knocked down or burned the day before, but such as had been left standing were now in flames, the torch having been applied because, as it was claimed, Frenchmen concealed in them had fired on the wounded. The streets were still incumbered with both German and French dead, and it was evident that of those killed in the houses the bodies had not been removed, for the air was loaded with odors of burning flesh."

The general also told of Bismarck's disapproval of the German army's moving on Paris. The chancellor considered further war needless, "but he could not prevent the march to Paris; it was impossible to stop the Germans, flushed with success. 'On to Paris' was written by the soldiers on every door, and every fence board along the route to the capital, and the thought of a triumphant march down the Champs Elysees was uppermost with every German from the highest to the lowest grade."

On the march to the French capital Sheridan says that "such campaigning was more a vast picnic than like actual war." The Germans met few obstructions. They were passing through a land of luxuries and they appropriated the luxuries to themselves in true soldier style. "There were two almost continuous lines of broken bottles along the roadsides all the way down from Sedan," wrote the American general.

Visited Famous Wine Cellars.

Some of Sheridan's observations did not partake of the seriousness of war, as for instance his visits to famous wine cellars and his inspection of the process of champagne making. Frequently the general met with amusing incidents, as when after the victory of Gravelotte the king's brother, Prince Frederick Charles, drew him aside and surreptitiously taking a hunk of stale black bread from his own coat tail pocket divided it with Sheridan. It was a serious matter, too, for Sheridan was hungry.

During the siege of Paris, Sheridan toured throught a great part of Europe, returning to witness the Germans' triumphal entry. Summing up, the general wrote:

"The earlier advantages gained by the Germans may be ascribed to the strikingly prompt mobilization of their armies, one of the most noticeable features of their perfect military system, devised by almost autocratic power; their later successes were aided by the blunders of the French, whose stupendous errors materially shortened the war, though if prolonged it could, in my opinion, have had ultimately no other termination."

Oddly enough, the great American general had an opportunity to observe and criticize from the viewpoint of a non-combatant maneuvers corresponding very closely to those in which he had figured so heroically. The similarity of the Prussians' movements to those of the Union forces in the civil war has been remarked upon time and again. Our great struggle was just over and its tactics were still fresh in the minds of the military men of the world.

The movements of the German armies in the present war have paralleled most strikingly those observed by Sheridan in the Franco-Prussian conflict.

A German View of It: Staats Zeitung Editor Blames British Jealousy of German Progress

England, spurred on by ill-concealed jealousy of the commercial and martial advancement of the German empire during the last 25 years, is to blame for the present strife, according to an editorial which appears in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, in Chicago. The editorial may furnish substance to the charge that English dispatches of the war have been prejudiced against Germany. The Blade, particularly careful to present an impartial view of the situation, reproduces the article in full:

England was looking for a long time for a pretext to raise her sword against Germany, whose economical development and whose growing merchant marine and naval force caused her great anxiety. England found the pretext at last and jumped at it with a zeal that renders her professions of peacefulness at least doubtful.

The history of the last 25 years gives the world a better understanding of England's present attitude. Bismarck well understood how to make Germany almost unapproachable. He created the triple alliance and kept the wires connecting Germany with St. Petersburg alive. With King Edward's ascension to the throne it became, however, the guiding principle of English policy to endeavor to drive back Germany into insignificance. In pursuit of this aim, first, disturbances were to be avoided that possibly could arise from Russia. Russia was striving to reach a position through China and Persia where she would have ruled politically the greater part of Asia and could have endangered the English interests in India.

England, therefore, could not engage in any strife against Germany unless Russia was first halted in Asia. Hence the English political chess game started right after the Boer war by entering into a treaty with Japan. Japan was to act in Asia as England's soldier, as Prussia did about 150 years ago in Europe. Japan lived up to her task more thoroughly than it was expected by England. She did not want Russia to be crushed, but to be simply compelled to give up her position in middle and in more remote Asia.

After the defeat Russia received at the hands of Japan, England lured her into a treaty by which Russia gave up her exit at the South sea and was to receive in exchange the northern part of Persia and a great part of Turkey in case this empire shall be divided.

England had in the meantime some bait for other nations, too. France caught at it because she was promised Morocco and assistance against Germany. England tried to shake even Italy by offering her the Albanian-Adriatic bait.

And so the time for a general uproar ripened. The time when England had to come to the front and to confess her real purposes.

But England goes on even now in her insincerity and tries to impress the world that the declaration of war on Germany was by no means planned, but happened for the sole reason that "honest" England sticks to her treaties and cannot tolerate, therefore, any violation of the laws of neutrality on the part of Germany.

England claims war was declared because Germany violated the neutrality guaranteed to Belgium. The fact is, that Germany invaded Belgium only after French airships had cross Belgian and Dutch territory, violating in that way the claimed neutrality.

French violation is apparently no offense to English eyes, while the German violation resulting from the conduct of France constitutes a casus belli.

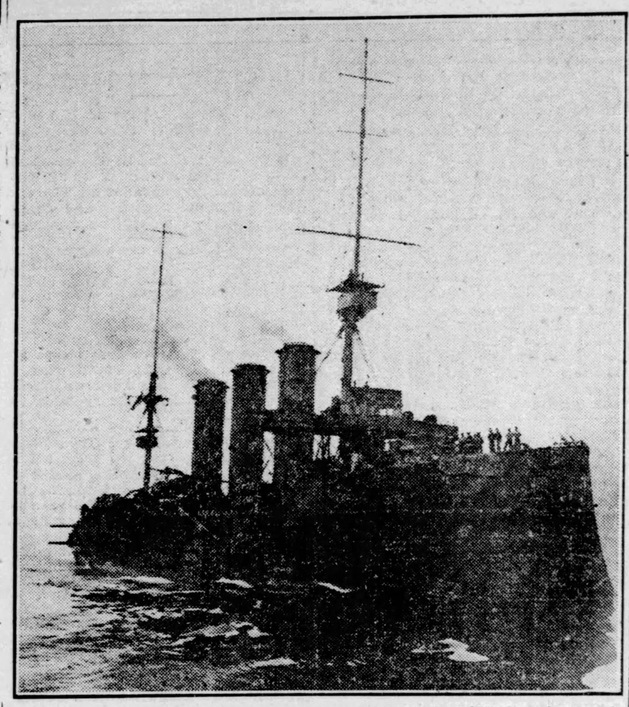
But suppose Germany invaded Belgium without being shown the way by France. This alleged violation has nothing to do with English attitude. She was determined prior to that, to declare war. Before the Belgian incident occurred on August 3, Sir Edward Grey was declared in the British parliament to have promised France the most far-reaching assistance should she be attacked by Germany.

Was not this a warlike ultimatum on Germany. And was it not encouraging France to go against Germany?

Upon that French soldiers actually invaded German territory and forced Germany to quick measures for her own safety. England should not hide behind flimsy pretexts. She should not pose before the world as a princess of peace while she conceals a dagger in the folds of her robe.

England ought to declare openly that it is anxious to fight the Germans, that her endangered interests compelled her to map the war plan long ago. England should not try to arouse sympathies that do not belong to her.

GRIM WARRIOR THAT LIES RIGHT AT OUR HARBOR GATES



THIS may be an ordinary picture of an ordinary warship, but the conditions are far from ordinary. Here is the British cruiser Essex, a part of the equipment of the tremendous war in Europe, lying right off New York harbor. It brings the war home to us.

The Essex is stripped for action, and she's on the watch for German craft.

How European Nations Got Interests in China

Washington, August 17.—Germany's acquisition of Kiau-Chau, the evacuation of which Japan has demanded, followed closely upon the acquisition of areas of interest and spheres of influence in China to foreign powers.

Until 1895 no foreign power aside from the Portuguese and English had been allowed to hold possession on or near the coast of China. Japan acquired Formosa by treaty in that year; Russia secured a concession for the Manchurian Railway and France obtained a rectification of the frontier of Tong King.

Germany's seizure of Kiau-Chau, in retaliation for the murder of German missionaries by Chinese, followed in November, 1897, and in March the port with adjacent territory was leased by China to Germany for 99 years. The district was declared a protectorate of the German empire on April 27, 1898, and its administration was entrusted to the navy department with a naval officer as governor.

In November, 1897, Russia obtained a 25-year lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan with 800 square miles of territory and secured a naval base and an ice-free port. In the following May further concessions gave Russia virtual control of Manchuria and a little later Russian influence was extended into Mongolia. The Russo-Japanese war, however, limited Russia's activities there and resulted in Japan's acquisition of Port Arthur. In order to preserve the balance of power, Great Britain on April 2, 1898, leased Wei-Hai-Wei on the same terms as those in the Russian lease of Port Arthur.

In February, 1898, Great Britain had established its influence, without claiming exclusive privileges in the Yangtze valley. These concessions were followed by similar privileges for France which on April 13, 1898, leased the port of Kwangchauwan on the southern coast for 99 years.

On June 9, following, Great Britain leased for 99 years a 200 square mile extension of territory on the main land opposite Hong Kong and about the same time Japan secured nonalienation pledges concerning the province of Fukien. Italy demanded a lease of Sanmun Bay, but did not press it because of popular opposition as expressed at home to a policy of expansion.

BARLEY MAKES FINE HAY IF CUT DURING THE MILK STAGE

BY R. A. STONE.

The state of Wisconsin alone produces 25,000,000 bushels of barley annually, or one-eighth of all the barley grown in the United States. Even then the barley crop in Wisconsin has been confined to a comparatively small area. Experiments have shown that barley can be grown to advantage over a wide range of territory and there is no reason why there should not be a gradual expansion of the barley area.

In the United States and Canada, barley is used for malting purposes and as a feed for farm animals. A limited amount is used in the preparation of breakfast foods, and for pearled barley.

Our farmers are learning the value of barley as a part ration for dairy cattle and young stock and much more will be used as animal food in the future. In the Pacific Coast states barley is quite generally grown as a hay and feed for horses. When used as a hay it is cut in the milk stage shortly after heading and cured like timothy or blue grass. When the grain is used as a feed it is either fed whole or the kernels crushed by passing between rollers. If finely ground the gluten therein makes a sticky mass as soon as it is brought in contact with moisture and it is not then readily masticated or digested.

Three distinct types of barley: from left to right beardless, two-rowed and pedigreed six-rowed.

Barley commonly is classified as six-rowed, four-rowed and two-rowed. There are bearded, beardless and hulless varieties under these classifications and there are also fall and spring varieties as in wheat.

Through several years' experimentation it has been found that the common six-rowed barley is preferable to other varieties and more profitable for the average farmer to grow. At a conservative estimate, 98 per cent of the barley now grown is six-rowed barley.

Experiments with two-rowed barley through several years' breeding work clearly prove that the farmer, generally speaking, can not get the returns from this crop that can be secured with the six-rowed variety. It is not as uniform in breeding as the six-rowed barley. The straw is frail and lodges easily, thereby injuring the quality of the grain and reducing the yield.

Barley is a shallow feeder, its roots growing near the surface of the soil. It does not feed so extensively as oats or wheat, therefore it requires a well subdued, mellow, rich soil with fertility near the surface. No crop responds more readily to good tillage and the prudent farmer soon finds that it will amply repay him to put extra cultivation with disc and fine tooth harrow upon the land in preparing a good mellow seed bed. It is useless to try to grow barley upon poor, sandy lands or worn out soils, neither does it do well on ground that has been newly cleared, or where the land is in poor tilth or not well drained.

In the rotation barley follows corn, peas, potatoes or root crops to best advantage. It is one of the best nurse crops to use where the desire is to seed down to clovers or mixed grasses because it uses less moisture than oats or wheat, is removed from the land early, and being shallow-rooted is not a heavy user of soil fertility.

Barley serves as a ready money crop for most growers and is usually put on the market soon after threshing. It is not good practice to put weather beaten or damaged barley on the market, as the price will be cut severely even though the feeding quality is but slightly impaired. It is far better to use such injured barley on the farm and secure both feeding and fertilizing value from it.

Different varieties should not be mixed when being put on the market either as seed or malting barley. Farmers should grow but one variety of barley and that of the very best. Different varieties of barley when placed on the malting floor for sprouting germinate at different periods of time, which leads to a positive loss on mixed types of barley, and a corresponding reduction in price. The malster desires barley of one distinct type and this should be uniform in quality and size of berry. From reports sent to the leading malsters and brewers of the United States, no less than 95 per cent of those reporting preferred the six-rowed, bearded barley.

Chinese Master English Language.

Some Chinese succeed in mastering English so perfectly that they can make puns in the foreign tongue. One wonders whether Bishop Roots, who tells the following story, could have shown himself equally clever in speaking Chinese. Bishop Roots said that when he first went to China he had a good deal of difficulty in remembering faces. "I'm getting over my difficulty now," he said one day to a mandarin, "but in the beginning here in Hankow you all looked as like as two peas." "Two peas?" said the English-speaking mandarin, smiling. "Why not say two queues?"

Fossil Geography.

The United States geological survey reports the remarkable development of "fossil geography." In this new study the lands and seas of the remote past are mapped in their true form, and by means of these maps we may follow the development of the American continent and trace its many changes of land and water from age to age. As the natural wealth of the country is in large part dependent on the rocks that make up the crust of the earth, it is well to know how and when rocks were formed. It may seem scarcely possible to map these ancient lands and seas by studying handfuls of fossils taken from the rocks on their sites, but this is what is being done.

The geologist can trace these geographic changes by noting the extent of successive formations and the changes in the character of the rocks, but the age and the identity of the geological formation must be determined principally by means of the fossils it contains. The more exact determination of the ages of sedimentary formations—the floors of ancient seas—makes possible, among other things, the correlation from place to place of geographic changes and shows the direction of invasion or retreat of oceanic waters.

Some of the principles used by geologists in their detailed work in stratigraphic geology are set forth by the United States geological survey in a paper that shows that groups of animals, or faunas, may be driven out of a region by earth movements or by other causes and that the same animals, slightly modified perhaps, but still to be recognized, may later return to the region. A study of the fossils representing these recurrent faunas may thus throw light on geographic changes.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Tuesday, August 11.

SENATE.—The bill to bring foreign built ships under American registry was passed without a roll call. The measure was debated all day and several amendments agreed to, among them one to give foreign ships, when admitted to American registry, the privilege of the coast, coast and great lakes to either ocean trade.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were introduced for an investigation as to the rise in prices of foodstuffs since the beginning of the European war. A special rule was adopted making the administration conservation bills a continuing order of business complete. It was provided that any "war emergency tax bill might have the right of way, should it be decided to bring it in. Bankers and planters from the south were before the agriculture committee urging means to finance handling of cotton crop during the European crisis.

Wednesday, August 12.

SENATE.—Conferees on the Netherlands federal trade commission bill held their first session. Testimony given by Paul M. Warburg before the banking committee was made public. The day was spent in consideration of the peace treaties recently reported from the foreign relations committee and urged by the President. They will be voted upon Thursday. Conferees on the bill to admit foreign built ships to American registry reached an agreement. The Jones amendment admitting such ships to the coast trade was modified.

HOUSE.—The Slayden bill to transfer Botanic garden from near the capitol to Rock Creek park was passed by a vote of 137 to 88. Hearing on financing the cotton crop was continued before the agricultural committee. Representative Howard, of Georgia, called on the department of justice to investigate increases in food prices.

Thursday, August 13.

SENATE—Consideration of Secretary Bryan's 20 peace treaties was continued in executive sesion. Conference managers agreed upon amendments to the bill to extend American registry to foreign ships.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the bill to regulate water power.

Friday, August 14.

SENATE—Amendments to the shipping bill to bring foreign vessels under American register, were debated. A bill to license cotton warehouses was introduced by Senator Hoke Smith.

HOUSE—Debate was conducted on the administration conservation bills. Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, resigned to become assistant secretary of the treasury. Representative Lever introduced a bill to license cotton warehouses.

Saturday, August 15

SENATE.—Debated the bill to require federal registration of all opium dealers or producers.

HOUSE.—Debate was resumed on the conservation bills.

Night Work Prohibition.

In America five states have night work prohibition laws. Only last year this protective measure was put on the statute books of Pennsylvania and Nebraska, while a similar law has applied to manufacturing establishments in Indiana for a decade or more. But in Massachusetts alone, where the measure was enacted a quarter of a century ago, we find enforcement for a long period of time covering the majority of working places where women are employed. New York law is running the gauntlet of the courts.

OPERA UNDER THE OCEAN

Waters Where Singing Fish Make Hearers Imagine Mermaids.

London Tit-Bits.

From time to time travelers in various parts of the world have told tales of strange music rising from the water around the boat in which they sat, and this strange music has been attributed to fishes. The sounds resemble the muffled tones of an organ, the sweetest piping treble blended with the lowest bass, or else one long note like the distant rolling of a drum. Two or three variations of this fish have been found, some around Ceylon in sea water, others near Borneo in fresh water, and others again near Bombay, and as near home as the Bay of Naples.

The drummer fish of North America is best known, perhaps. It grows to the length of about four or five feet, and travels about in shoals. The sound is said to be made by an air-bladder and the action of the upper and lower teeth, with which three movable plates in the gullet are armed; but it is not known whether they produce this sound when feeding or only at certain seasons of the year.

There is a little fish, too, in the seas around Burma which, when irritated, inflates itself to a ridiculous size and croaks like a frog. Its mouth is like that of a turtle, and it can nip very severely with its mandibles.

Another singing fish, more rare than the other two varieties mentioned, is that heard around the Bocas Islands, near Bombay, or occasionally in the Bay of Naples. This fish lives in unfrequented shallows, estuaries and muddy creeks, where Europeans rarely go, and resembles the fresh-water perch of Europe. It is about ten inches long, and white in color, with bluish spots. It begins to sing at sunset and continues all the night, and it is believed that the sound is only made when the fish is attached to some object by a little projection from the back of the head, and that it cannot make any sound while swimming. It is suggested, too, that to these fishes might be attributable the legends of sirens and sea nymphs that sang in caves and lured brave mariners to their doom.

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Tobacco Habit Easily Conquered

A New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 534 Sixth Ave., P-490, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling! no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

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PEACE AT LAST; REBELS AGREE WITH FEDERALS

Constitutionalist General Signs Agreement for Peaceful Occupation of Mexico City.

Mexico City, August 14—When the inhabitants of the federal capital awakened yesterday morning the arsenals were empty, barracks were deserted and the provisional president of the republic as well as members of his cabinet had vanished. President Carbajal left the city on a special train bound for Vera Cruz at 3:15 a. m.

Provisional President Carbajal left behind him a manifesto to the nation stating that he had done his best in his provisional capacity to save the country from further bloodshed, but that his peaceful overtures had been met on the part of the constitutionalists by uncompromising demands for an unconditional surrender.

"The paths laid before him, he said, were to fight or to accede to the constitutionalists. Under such conditions the president claimed that his government could no longer exist and he consequently did.

City Perfectly Quiet.

"I leave the high post which I have occupied in the belief that I have fulfilled my duty towards my country in entrusting the lives and interests of the capital to the governor of the federal district.

"The whole responsibility for the future rests with the revolution and we should behold with affliction a solution of the situation which I am trying to put to an end, the truth will be manifested once more that by violence society cannot be reconstructed."

Perfect quiet reigns throughout the city.

A late yesterday afternoon a formal peace pact between the constitutionalist army and the federal government was signed by Gen. Obregon, representing the constitutionalists, and Eduardo Iturbide, governor of the federal district. The document forms the terms under which the constitutionalists will enter the capital.

Promises Peace.

It sets forth in general terms guarantees of the life and property of citizens of the capital and promises an absolutely peaceful occupation.

The pact was drawn up at the request of the state department at Washington, which informed the Brazilian legation here that this was absolutely necessary. General Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalists, combatted the idea of signing any document, saying unconditional surrender was the right of his conquerors. After an all-day debate over the question, however, a compromise was effected under which General Obregon, signed for the constitutionalists.

RUSSIAN TROOPS NOW ON AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

St. Petersburg, via London, August 14—The Russian war office today issued an official communication giving information as to the recent military movement on the frontier between Austrian Galacia and Russian Poland. It says:

"The defensive operations and the movements of reconnoitering detachments of the Russian army on the frontier of Galacia between August 13 and 14 led to a series of attacks by cavalry supported by infantry and artillery.

"In the provinces of Piotrkoff and Radom the Austrian cavalry occupied a front of over 50 miles in length extending along a line from Tchenstochowa through Andrejew to Sandomic. The cavalry was supported by infantry and by artillery."

Nicholas Promises Freedom to Poland

London, August 15.—8 a. m.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Co., from St. Petersburg, says that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, has addressed a manifesto to Poland, appealing for the loyalty of the Poles and promising them autonomy in return. The manifesto reads:

"The hour has sounded when the sacred dream of your fathers may be realized. A hundred and fifty years ago the living body of Poland was torn to pieces, but her soul survived and she lived in hope that for the Polish people would come an hour of regeneration and reconciliation with Russia.

"The Russian army brings you the solemn news of this reconciliation which effaces the frontiers severing the Polish people, whom it unites conjointly under the sceptre of the Czar of Russia. Under the sceptre, Poland will be born again, free in her religion, her language and autonomous.

"Russia expects from you only the loyalty to which history has bound you. With open heart and a brotherly hand extended, great Russia comes to meet you. She believes that the sword which struck her enemies at Greunewald is not yet rusted.

"Russia, from the shores of the Pacific ocean to the North sea, marches in arms. The dawn of a new life commences for you. In this glorious dawn is seen the sign of the cross—the symbol of suffering and the resurrection of a people."

FRANCE TO PRINT ARMY NEWSPAPER

Government to Furnish Troops With Reports of Progress of the War.

Paris, August 17.—The French government, it is stated, has decided to issue a daily news bulletin for distribution among the French troops. This will be composed of reports of field operations and of important events in France, the object being to create a strong link between the French soldiers in the field and their relatives.

The decision to issue this bulletin was reached as a result of correspondence between Adolphe Messimy, French minister of war, and Premier Rene Viviani.

Keeps Up Spirits.

M. Messimy writes:

"Our armies cover a front of more than 250 miles from the North Sea to Switzerland. Among the several millions of men each officer and each soldier is lost. He is given over to the impressions of the moment and of the place where he is, and is without news of the war.

"I believe it to be necessary to send to all those fighting under these conditions the comfort of a daily newspaper. I would have the soldiers constantly measure the importance of their individual effort in the national task, and by this thought create among them a generous emulation.

To Tell of Those at Home.

"I wish the soldiers to learn with what care the nation surrounds the parents, the wives and the children they have left behind them, while they consecrate themselves to their great task—a task glorious because their sacrifices are the price of the independence of our country and of the grandeur of France in the triumph of right and liberty."

Premier Viviani responding approved of the suggestion with much feeling.

GIFFORD PINCHOT TO WED

San Francisco, August 13.—In a telegram to Fremont Older of this city, Gifford Pinchot, the Progressive leader, today announced his engagement to Miss Cornelia Bryce, daughter of General Lloyd Bryce, of Flushing, L. I., formerly minister to the Netherlands.

Russo-German Frontier Where Battles Are Expected to Rage

THE RUSSO-GERMAN BATTLE GROUND

This map shows many of the towns and cities along the Russo-German border, where fighting is expected to take place shortly. Already clashes are reported between Germans and Russians at several points, but real battles will probably not take place for a few weeks, as it takes considerable time for Russia fully to mobilize her entire forces.

HOW EUROPEE'S MAP MAY BE CHANGED

IF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE WINS

The annexaton of German and Austrian Poland and Galicia, to the Carpathian Mountains, to the Russian Empire, thereby restoring to Russia in its entirety the old Polish kingdom.

The surrender of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Servia, with the possible creation of a great Slav empire in the Balkans.

The return of the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

IF THE DUAL ALLIANCE WINS

The surrender of the Finland provinces and Russian Poland to Germany.

The annexation of Servia to Austria-Hungary.

The surrender of the eastern provinces of France to Germany.

GOLD SHIP LANDS TOURISTS' CASH

$415,000 Is Sent on Way to London From Cruiser Tennessee.

Falmouth, England, August 17.—The sum of $415,000 in American government gold was removed from the United States cruiser Tennessee and sent to London this morning. The gold was in small kegs which were enveloped in a sail fastened securely and dropped by a large derrick into a sailing vessel, which was at once towed to a wharf.

The operation was watched by a large number of residents of Falmouth. After the gold had been landed, it was placed on a wagon by American sailors and taken to the railroad station, where it was stacked in a special steel bullion car, which was locked with two keys, one of which was kept by the railroad company and the other by the American Express company.

Has $4,000,000 Aboard.

The train left Falmouth at halfpast eleven and was expected to reach London at a quarter to seven this evening, when the bullion was to be taken immediately to the Bank of England.

The gold remaining on board the Tennessee comprises $3,000,000 belonging to American bankers and over $1,000,000 of government money. A large consignment of the bankers' gold may be transferred to London tomorrow. The bankers' committee here is awaiting cable instructions from New York, and it is expected that most of the consignment will go to the Bank of England.

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin via Copenhagen states that the return of the Americans homeward will now proceed more speedily, as railway traffic is becoming more regular from all the larger centers of Germany.

A flood of travelers will start in a few days. On Monday a special train will leave Hamburg for Holland with 400 Americans. Other refugees will proceed on three trains, each carrying 400 persons.

Will Leave Munich.

Sixty Americans will leave Munich for Holland on Monday. A train from Berlin for Holland on Wednesday will carry 400 Americans, including sixty from Dresden. Americans in Frankfort and Bad Nauheim will leave for Holland in ordinary trains, four of which will depart daily.

Americans hitherto have shown little disposition to go to Holland, as relatives and friends arriving from there say that all the hotels are full and it is impossible to get steamer passage before the end of September.

Henry Van Dyke, American minister to the Netherlands, however, has advised Ambassador Gerard at Berlin that all Americans can easily find accommodations in Holland.

Money Trouble in Germany.

Many Americans are now anxious to proceed to Holland, as they have letters of credit upon English banks on which German banks refuse to pay, as financial connections with England have been suspended. In many cases, however, the German banks, especially in Frankfort, will make advances to well-known Americans without security

KEEPING CAPTURED BIG PROBLEN SOON

Belgians Already Sending Large Portion of Prisoners Into France.

London, August 17.—A troublesome problem of the war is likely to be the housing and guarding of prisoners. Already more than 5,000 Germans have been captured before the battles have really begun. The Belgians are sending a large proportion of these prisoners into France. When the big fighting with at least 2,000,000 men engaged commences, the number of prisoners probably will run into vast and embarrassing totals on both sides.

There will be exchanges of prisoners, but these are not always easy to arrange. Another difficulty is anticipated in the matter of the commissariat for unprecedentedly large armies. The Germans are even now confronted with this gigantic task.

Little News from War Office.

The Brussels correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Co., says today's official communication of the Belgian war office is largely devoted to anecdotes and unimportant incidents. This is done evidently to satisfy the public cry for news without betraying any information regarding the movements of the troops.

"For example," says the correspondent, "a story is going the rounds here of a soldier who has taken several German prisoners. He is quoted in the war office statement as saying:

"'I don't take a rifle with me now I go out with a slice of bread and butter and they follow me into camp.'

"One of the prisoners told a Belgian officer, it is said, the German soldiers were told they must go on or be shot. He added:

"'They forgot we needed sleep occasionally.'

Airmen Recapture Machine.

"Two Belgian aviators were compelled to land between the opposing armies, owing to engine trouble. Before repairs had been effected a party of Uhlans came up and the aviators took to their heels, regaining the Belgian lines. Two days later it was ascertained their aeroplane was still at the same place, guarded by the Uhlans. Thereupon, it is declared, the airmen mounted a rapid fire gun in an automobile and making a sudden attack upon the Germans rescued the airship and escaped, unharmed."

The Chronicle today published a dispatch from Amsterdam which says it is reported that the Austrian troops in Belgium are under the command of Count Von Buelow, commander of the German second army corps.

TO TAX FOREIGN ARTISTS

Treasury Department to Collect an Income on Non-Resident Ohioans.

Washington, August 18.—Opero singers and other artists who come to the United States and later return to their foreign homes hereafter will have to pay income tax the same as American citizens.

The treasury department today issued instructions to internal revenue collectors providing for collection of tax on income of non-resident aliens derived from trades or professions in the United States.

It affects many persons living just across the Canadian border, who work on the American side of the boundary line.

UNCLE SAM IS TO RUN DOWN PRICE KITERS

Federal Government Determined to Learn Cause of High Cost of Foodstuffs.

These instructions were sent from Washington to field agents in New York, Boston, Seattle, Chicago, Atlanta and New Orleans:

"You are instructed to inquire immediately and carefully whether there has been a recent rise in retail prices in your city and vicinity, and if so, on what articles and to what extent.

"Special attention should be given to foodstuffs and articles of clothing and other necessities. Learn whether the advance, if it exists, is general or confined to particular commodities, and if so, what ones. Find if it has been sudden or gradual. If any articles have fallen in price, state the facts concerning them. Learn what reasons are given for any advance that may have occurred and inquire particularly as to whether such reasons are the actual ones.

"Give special care to determining if there has been any advance due to speculation, either on the general war situation, or on the temporary delay in ocean transit. Consider whether a fair stock exists or is available of any commodity that may have been advanced and whether the facts show a purpose to use the war situation to secure undue extra profits by increased prices.

"Study to learn if any combination exists for the advance of prices under existing conditions. When the facts shall have been determined sufficiently to give a clear idea of the general situation, report them promptly to the chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and continue the inquiry subject to his instructions."

Washington, D. C., August 14.—The movement of the federal government to investigate increases in food prices with a view to possible criminal prosecutions was under full headway today. Attorney General McReynolds has sent to every United States district attorney this circular.

"The deparment, by its special agents in various parts of the country, has instituted an investigation into the marked increases in the prices of foodstuffs since the outbreak of the European war, with a view of ascertaining whether the increases are due to any combinations in restraint of trade or other unlawful action. Please cooperate by communicating to the department any information which you can obtain on the subject, together with your opinion in respect of the appropriate action to be taken."

The responses are already beginning to come into the department from the telegraphic notice of these instructions.

The department has been inquiring for several months into the question of increased prices prior to the European war. It has had under way an inquiry into the increase in the cost of meats, with special reference to the Argentine situation; the increased cost of eggs, sugar, cantaloupes and other commodities.

Started by the President.

President Wilson set the machinery of the federal government in motion yesterday to determine whether the cost of living is "being increased upon the pretext of the conditions existing in Europe."

He called upon Attorney General McReynolds to report if criminal prosecutions were warranted, and if any new laws were necessary.

"Certainly the country ought to be defended," the President wrote to the attorney general, "if possible, against the men who would take advantage of such circumstances to increase the price of food and the difficulties of living."

Attorney General McReynolds at once set at work the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, with hundreds of agents throughout the country. Agents of the department of commerce also were started upon the inquiry.

See a "Conspiracy."

Within a few hours from the time the President acted three of the executive departments of the government were moving to learn the cause of the soaring prices of food prevailing throughout the country.

Some officials who believe the great proportion of price increases has no connection whatever with the European war, but is the result of manipulations, attempts at corners or individual efforts of dealers, contend that the "conspiracy" section of the Sherman law covers the situation. Attorney General McReynolds, however, will give an opinion on that feature to the President later.

Congressmen who already have introduced resolutions to investigate the rise in prices, and others who are preparing similar measures, viewed the action of the administration with satisfaction. They pointed out that, while flour particularly has taken a great jump in price, wheat exports practically are paralyzed and millions of bushels are piled up in elevators or on freight cars strung across the continent.

Secretary Redfield wrote Chairman Adamson of the house commerce committee suggesting an appropriation of $10,000 for his part of the investigation.

"If the present stoppage of trade with foreign countries is made the basis for an attempt in this country to put up prices artificially," said the secretary, "it is unpatriotic. I may say, even damnable."

The food question was the first into which President Wilson plunged when he went back to his desk after his return from Rome, Ga., where he buried Mrs. Wilson.

MAY GET MEXICAN POST.

Washington, August 14.—John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, Ind., is foremost in President Wilson's consideration for ambassador to Mexico, when the situation there settles down to a point where recognition by the United States can be considered. Officials said today they expected no immediate action.

In Japan a waterproof leather suitable for many purposes is being made from the hides of sea lions.

SOME GOOD MAY COME FROM WAR

Henry Clews Believes Great Britain's Entry Will Hasten the End.

New York, August 18.—The crisis of the age is on, and the worst is probably appreciated. The result must now be left to the arbitrament of arms. Great Britain's entry into the war will undoubtedly hasten the end; the sheer intensity of the conflict necessarily limiting its duration. For the time being the world's commerce is demoralized. On the continent of Europe the losses will be colossal. Hundreds of thousands of precious lives will be sacrificed and billions of capital and property destroyed. The horrors that will have to be endured are too dreadful for the imagination. Chaos will rule in European industry and commerce for possibly some time to come. The most that can be reasonably hoped for is some great decisive battle in the early stages of the war, decisive enough at least to open the door for mediation and thus stop this monstrous struggle; the saddest blot on Christendom in many generations.

In the course of time the present confusion will partly disappear. The world is rapidly settling down to a war basis, and many of the necessary activities of life will soon go on much as usual. So far as the United States is concerned, we are energetically adjusting ourselves to the new situation. Our leading financiers are showing a degree of calmness, courage, consideration and wisdom that is a splendid exhibition of public spirit. Today Wall street is shouldering responsibilities accepting risks and granting accommodations that are saving this country from panic and materially alleviating the stress abroad. Whatever the misdeeds of the past, today those who manage our leading financial institutions are showing a fine ability and a splendid courage in meeting the grave situation.

Not only our financial machinery has been put in shape to meet almost any contingency, but important aid has been rendered to European bankers, relieving them of considerable of their obligations to this side. Foreign banks often finance the moving of some of our crops, cotton for instance; but in this case by relieving them we have helped ourselves as well as Europe. In all departments of business there is a growing spirit of co-operation, which should be generously enlarged until the crisis is passed. There is a universal extension of credit where needed and where conditions are sound. The moratorium has been promptly adopted wherever necessary.

Emergency Currency Aids.

The financial strain on this side has been materially relieved by the issue of $300,000,000 of emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, and laws have been passed making it possible if necessary to put into circulation over $1,700,000,000 of such currency. By common understanding our bankers have also agreed to prevent any further important exports of gold. The closing of all exchanges has fortunately prevented an aggravation of the crisis by stopping ill-advised speculation; and before long there is little doubt but that the financial situation here will have been so strengthened as to allow the re-opening of exchanges throughout the country.

At the moment the most serious effect of the war upon ourselves, outside of financial circles, is the utter demoralization of foreign commerce and its handmaid, foreign exchange. Our cotton, our grain and our oil, which constitute a large portion of our exports are practically blocked. Yet somehow or other Europe must have these products, or suffer still more seriously. We need the proceeds of their sale, or many of our merchants will doubtless be for the time being more or less inconvenienced or crippled. Just now we sorely feel the need of an American merchant marine, which we might have had on hand but for the many ill-advised restrictions upon operation which still remain. Some relief may be obtained by placing our coasting vessels in the transatlantic trade, or by raising the American flag upon many American ships now operating under foreign flags. The most probable solution however, will come when Britain shows her sea power by keeping the lines of international commerce comparatively free of hostile cruisers. This she will doubtless do eventually.

Delayed Export Trade.

It may be some time before our foreign trade, aggregating about $4,000,000,000 a year, will resume its accustomed sway. Meantime our farmers and our railroads must be prepared for a delayed export trade. The products held back now, however, will be in great demand later on at unquestionably high prices. One sorry result of the war will be the worldwide advance in food products, which we in common with other nations must expect. On imports the situation is equally deranged. Our purchases of European luxuries will certainly be curtailed, not for lack of transportation, but because the people of Europe will have largely become destroyers instead of producers. European sugar and grain crops will certainly suffer severely. British cotton and woolen manufacturers will incur heavy losses. Even if they ultimately secure their supplies of raw materials, as they probably will, their export trade will be seriously disturbed. This will greatly stimulate American exports of cotton goods and at the same time check our imports of woolens. The inevitable reduction of imports at large, through impaired buying power on both sides of the water, is sure to diminish our national revenue, the total from duties alone amounting to about $325,000,000 per year, or not far from half our total revenue. Already there is talk of an increase in the income tax to offset this expected loss.

May End Militarism.

In spite of all the horrors and the chaos which this war will bring, there are offsets and hopes upon which our gaze should be steadfastly set. Whatever nation succeeds, the end of excessive militarism is at hand. Though war and arms cannot yet be abolished, Europe will be saved for years to come the crushing armaments which she has supported for so long and the possession of which has been largely instrumental in exciting this gigantic struggle. Some thrones are already tottering and republics will take their place; all of which will make for peace. This struggle will, morover, have a sobering influence upon the whole world. In spite of the bitterness of war, many differences will be settled; some forms of discontent will disappear and better impulses are already beginning to rise and will be established upon a higher plane when passion finally cools. Happily America is out of the struggle. We may feel the consequences in temporary business confusion; and it must not be overlooked that there are grave questions ahead which will call for wisdom and caution in making commitments. But ultimately the United States will benefit materially, and it is to be hoped, morally by this unprecedented and uncalled for cataclysm.

CANAL OPEN FOR TRAFFIC

War Department Steamer Makes First Regular Trip.

Panama, August 15.—The United States war department steamship, Ancon, passed through the Gatun locks without a hitch today in 70 minutes. The total lift at these locks is 85 feet.

With the official Panama celebration set for next spring, even the United States was not officially represented today except by the men who have long been in the canal zone.

Invitations to be guests on this first trip had been much coveted, and the rails were lined with local canal officials and those of the Panama republic, together with their ladies, as the big steamer backed away from her berth. Col. Goethals, builder of the canal and governor of the zone, was on the bridge between Captain Sukeforth of the steamer, together with Captain Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., superintendent of transportation, who has overseen the plans for putting the first ship through.

Other distinguished persons included President Porras of the Republic of Panama and his staff.

The Panama national band and the regimental band of the Tenth United States Infantry played the Star Spangled Banner as the ship pulled away, but the music was almost drowned by the whistles of the steamers in the harbor.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, August 17.—A further recession in the price of wheat marked the opening today. The outlook for any export business did not look bright at the opening of the week. It is reported that foreign exchange basis is becoming steadier. There was a fair amount of wheat sold on the opening call. Chicago and northwest markets were decidedly lower. Receipts at the latter point were large for two days compared with one week ago. Cash wheat here opened ½c down to 93c. September was off ¾c to 93¾. December was down a like amount to 98¼c. May was off ¾c to $1.06¼.

				Close	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 15.
Cash	93	94¼	93	94	93½
Sept.	93¾	95	93¾	95	94½
Dec.	98½	99¼	98¼	99¾	99
May	1.06¼	1.07	1.06¼	1.07	1.07
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	83½-86½	86-87
Sept.	84	85	84	85	84½
Dec.	69⅝	71¾	69⅝	71¼	70
May	71	72¼	71	72	71½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	42½-43½	41¾-43
Sept.	43½	44	43½	43⅝	43¾
Dec.	46⅜	47¾	46¾	47½	46⅝
May	50	....	....	50⅝	49⅞
Clover Seed—					
Prime	10.40	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.10
Oct.	10.75	10.90	10.75	10.90	10.50
Dec.	10.75	10.90	10.75	10.90	10.50
March	10.75	10.90	10.75	10.90	10.50
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	80	80
Alsike—					
Aug.	9.00	....	....	9.00	9.15
Dec.	9.10	....	....	9.10	9.25
March	9.25	....	....	9.25	9.40
Timothy—					
Prime	2.50	....	....	2.50	2.55
Sept.	2.60	....	....	2.60	2.65
Oct.	2.62½	....	....	2.62½	2.67½
Dec.	2.65	....	....	2.65	2.70
March	2.80	....	....	2.80	2.82½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	88¼	89¾	87½	89¾	88¾
Dec.	94½	95¾	93¼	95¼	94½
May	1.01½	1.02¾	1.00¾	1.02¼	1.01⅝
Corn—					
Sept., old	76¼	....	....	78	76¾
Sept., new	76¼	78½	76¾	78¼	76⅝
Dec.	68¾	70¼	68¼	69¾	67⅝
May	68¾	70¼	68¾	69¾	69¼
Oats—					
Sept.	41½	42	40¾	41⅝	41
Dec.	44½	45¾	43¾	44½	44¼
May	47⅝	48⅝	46¾	47⅞	47⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	22.00	22.10	21.95	22.00	22.00
Jan.	....	....	....	21.20	....
Lard—					
Sept.	9.42	9.52	9.40	9.52	9.52
Oct.	9.62	9.70	9.55	9.65	9.67
Jan.	10.02	10.02	9.95	9.97	10.02
Ribs—					
Sept.	12.50	12.62	12.47	12.60	12.62
Oct.	12.17	12.20	12.07	12.17	12.27
Jan.	11.02	11.00	10.95	10.95	11.00

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	95⅞	96⅜
Dec.	....	....	....	98½	98⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	98⅝	99⅛
Dec.	....	....	....	99⅝	1.00⅛

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, August 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market lower; bulk, $8.90@9.15; light, $8.75@9.25; mixed, $8.60@9.25; heavy, $8.30@9.15; rough, $8.60@8.80; pigs, $7.00@8.50. Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market lower; beeves, $7.15@10.40; steers, $6.30@9.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.15; cows and heifers, $3.60@9.20; calves, $8.25@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market lower; sheep, $5.15@6.00; yearlings, $6.10@7.00; lambs, $8.50@8.40.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, August 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 650; market slow; choice fat steers, $8.50@8.85; choice butcher steers, $7.75@8.25; choice heifers, $7.00@7.50; choice butcher bulls, $6.50@7.00; choice cows, $5.50@6.50; common cows, $3.50@4.50. Calves—Receipts, 400; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $11.25@12.00; fair to good, $10.50@11.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; market slow; choice spring lambs, $8.25@8.40; fair to good, $8.00@7.00; choice clipped wethers, $5.00@5.50; choice ewes, $4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market, 15@25c lower; Yorkers, light Yorkers, heavies, lights, mediums and pigs, $9.25; roughs, $8.20; stags, $7.50.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, August 17.—Butter, firm; creameries, 22@29c. Eggs, unchanged; receipts 8,108 cases; at mark, cases included, 16@21c; ordinary firsts, 18@19c; firsts 20@21½c. Potatoes, steady; receipts 145 cars; Jersey cobblers, sacks, 85@85c; Jersey cobblers, bulk, 82@85c; Minnesota and Ohio, 65@68c. Poultry, alive, unchanged; fowls, 13½c; springs, 15@16c.

JUST OFF THE PRESS

The Blade War Map

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Every reader of a newspaper should have an accurate map with which to follow the movements of the tremendous armies which are devastating Europe. Not since the days of Napoleon have such armies been seen assembled. It is the event of the century. History is in the making.

NOT ONE MAN IN FIFTY

HAS A CLEAR IDEA OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF GERMANY, ENGLAND, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, ETC.

THIS MAP WILL TELL YOU
WHERE IS ALSACE, LORRAINE?
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Colored Maps, Portraits, Pictures of Armies, Pictures of Ships, Table of War Strengths.

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Let Us Make You Fat!

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We Want to Prove at Our Own Expense That It Is No Longer Necessary to Be Thin, Scrawny and Undeveloped.

"Gee! Look at That Pair of Skinny Scare Crows! Why Don't They Try Sargo?"

This is a generous offer to every thin man or woman reader of the Blade. We positively guarantee to increase your weight to your own satisfaction or no pay. Think this over—think what it means. At our own risk, we offer to put 10, 15, yes, 30 pounds of good, solid "stay there" flesh on your bones, to fill out hollows in cheeks, neck or bust, to get rid of that "peaked" look, to rejuvenate and revitalize your whole body until it tingles with vibrant energy; to do this without drastic diet, "tonics," severe physical culture "stunts," detention from business or any irksome requirements—if we fail it costs you nothing.

We particularly wish to hear from the excessively thin, those who know the humiliation and embarrassment which only skinny people have to suffer in silence. We want to send a free 50-cent package of our new discovery to the people who are called "slats" and "bean poles," to bony women, whose clothes never look "anyhow," no matter how expensively dressed, to the skinny men who fail to gain social or business recognition on account of their starved appearance. We care not whether you have been thin from birth, whether you have lost flesh through sickness, how many flesh builders you have experimented with. We take the risk and assume it cheerfully. If we can not put pounds and pounds of healthy flesh on your frame we don't want your money.

How can we do this? We will tell you. We have discovered a remarkable concentrated treatment for increasing cell growth, the very substance of which our bodies are made—a treatment that users say makes indigestion and other stomach troubles disappear as if by magic and to make an old dyspeptic or a sufferer from weak nerves or lack of vitality feel like a 2-year-old. This new treatment which has proved a boon to thin people is called SARGOL. Don't forget the name "S-A-R-G-O-L." It is a revelation to women who have never been able to appear stylish in anything they wore because of their thinness. It is a godsend to men who are under weight or lacking in nerve force or energy.

What Sargol Has Done for Others

When we mail you the Free 50-cent package of Sargol, we will send you copies of letters received from grateful patrons, reporting actual gains in solid healthy permanent flesh, of from ten to over thirty pounds.

We give here a few interesting figures from reports which are being received daily.

C. BAPTIST says:

"After finishing the Sargol treatment for flesh building I desire to inform you that I have gained just 39 pounds. When I began taking your treatment I weighed 124 pounds, and now after finishing your course, the scales show that I weigh 163 pounds in four months."

Mrs. A. I. RODENHEISER writes:

"I have gained immensely since I took Sargol, for I only weighed about 106 pounds when I began using it and now I weigh 130 pounds, so really this makes 24 pounds. I feel stronger and am looking better than ever before, and now I carry rosy cheeks, which is something I could never say before.

"My old friends who have been used to seeing me with a thin, long face say that I am looking better than they have ever seen me before, and father and mother are so well pleased to think that I have got to look so well and weigh so heavy for me."

F. GAGNON writes:

"Here is my report since taking the Sargol treatment. I am a man 67 years of age and was all run down to the very bottom. I had to quit work as I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds with 26 days' treatment. I cannot tell you how happy I feel. All my clothes are getting too tight. My face has a good color I never was so happy in my life."

C.E.Crouner reports gain	15	lbs.	in	30	days
Thomas Davis	"	"	10	"	" 16 "
Lenore Patton	"	"	16	"	" 30 "
Mrs. Selm	"	"	13	"	" 20 "
Mrs. A. Arnott	"	"	10	"	" 40 "
F. A. Myrick	"	"	20	"	" 30 "
PhilipDrapeau	"	"	9	"	" 30 "
Mrs.S.E.Murray	"	"	30	"	" 40 "

If you want a beautiful and well-rounded figure of symmetrical proportions, of which you can feel justly proud—if you want a body full of throbbing life and energy, write The Sargol Company, 3362-W, Herald Building, Binghamton, N. Y., today, and we will send you, absolutely free, a 50c. box of Sargol that will prove all we claim. Take one with every meal, and in five minutes after you take the first concentrated tablet of this precious product see how it will commence its virtues, and it has by actual demonstration often increased the weight at the rate of one pound a day.

Send for the 50-cent box today. Convince us by your prompt acceptance of this, offer that you are writing in good faith and really desire to gain in weight. The 50-cent package which we will send you free will be an eye-opener to you. We send it that you may see the simple, harmless nature of our new discovery, how easy it is to take, how you gain flesh privately without knowledge of friends or family until you astonish them by the prompt and unmistakable results.

We could not publish this offer in the Blade if we were not prepared to live up to it. It is only the astounding results of our new method of treatment that make such an offer and such a guarantee possible on our part.

FREE COUPON.

COME EAT WITH US AT OUR EXPENSE.

This coupon entitles any thin person to one 50c package of Sargol, the concentrated Flesh Builder (provided you have never tried it), and that 10c. is enclosed to cover postage, packing, etc. Read our advertisement printed above, and then put 10c. in stamps in letter today, with this coupon, and the full 50c package will be sent to you by return of post. Address: The Sargol Company, 3362-W, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Write your name and address plainly, and

Pin This Coupon to Your Letter

Everybody Drinks Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

GERMAN ARMY ON THE WAY TO BRUSSELS

Allies Report More Success in Belgium — One German Leader Is Dead.

London, August 15.—The German advance toward Brussels, notwithstanding a series of victories for the Belgians and the allies reported at various points along the front, and the growing belief that Japan is going to declare war on Germany, are the outstanding features in the European news of today.

The battling at the forts of Liege continues, but, according to Brussels advices, they are intact. The French war office reports fine successes for the arms of the entente and the Belgians at a number of places yesterday. That the French are holding their position in Alsace is the statement of the war office at Paris.

German Commander Dead.

It is confirmed, according to a dispatch from Brussels, that Gen. Von Emmich, commander of the German forces at Liege, has committed suicide, following a reprimand from the kaiser for his failure to take the forts at Liege. General Otto Von Emmich was 66 years old. He joined the army as a volunteer in 1866, and was promoted two years later to a lieutenancy. He took part in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71. Afterwards he was promoted through all the grades until he became major general in 1901. When he was appointed to the command of the Tenth army corps he was made a general.

As to the Japs.

As to the Japanese situation, the Petit Journal, of Paris, states that it has it on unimpeachable authority that Japan is resolved to declare war on Germany. Dispatches from the far east tend to give support to the belief that the Japanese fleet is about to co-operate with the British fleet in operation against the Germans.

The Daily Telegraph learns from a diplomatic correspondent that Japan intends to carry out to the full its obligations under the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Looking at Germany's troubles on the east side, it is learned that Russia has an enormous army on the German frontier and that the czar has made bold promises to the Poles to draw out their loyalty and support. Autonomy is promised the Poles in event of victory.

Word from the original war center, Servia, is to the effect that the Austrians have once more been repulsed in their efforts to take Belgrade.

Of the movement of the armies of the Germans and the allies, it was stated that it had progressed to a point where it seemed apparent that the first great battle of the war could not long be deferred.

Report Russian Victory.

A dispatch from Brussels said the concentration of France's troops in Belgium was complete and that all the troops that had been expected were in battle order. German troops in front of Liege said Fort Pontisse had fallen into the hands of the Germans. Belgians denied this, and declared the Germans had suffered heavy losses in the attack.

Greece, it was stated, probably would engage Turkey again should the report that the Ottomans have purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau prove true.

The French minister of foreign affairs in telegraphing to the French embassy here today a summary of the various conflicts about which reports already have been published, gives official confirmation of a Russian victory over the Austrians on the river Dniester.

He says the Fourth infantry regiment and the First cavalry regiment of the Austrian army were annihilated by the Russians.

The French minister adds that the positions in upper Alsace and at Liege, Belgium, are unchanged, and concludes:

"In consequence of the universal outcry, the German government has decided to remit to the former French ambassador at Berlin, the $900 he had been compelled to pay for his journey back to France."

German Wing Keeps on Way.

The Belgians in the outpost skirmishing are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German forces; but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a line from north of Namur to Haelen, which suggests that the first big battle will be fought somewhere between Louvain and Diest, where the allies probably will try to block the roads to Brussels and Antwerp and prevent the German attempt to render north Belgium untenable.

Further south, French troops have entered Belgium, through Charleroi, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the east the French are reported to have secured possession of ridges in the Vosges mountains, and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Sainte Marie-Aux-Mines, through which important roads pass and which it is declared gives them great strategic advantage.

Must Keep Eye on Russia.

Military strategists are of the opinion that the Germans are meeting with delay which they did not count upon and that every day the Belgians keep them fighting means an increase of Russian forces on their eastern frontier. They express the belief that unless Germany soon disposes of Belgium and France she will have to choose between withdrawing a great part of her army from the west or leaving the road to Berlin open to the forces of the emperor of Russia.

Already hordes of Russians are reported to be marching toward Prussia, on the one side, and to Austrian Galicia, on the other. In the latter country they are said to be in the vicinity of Styr river, which is on the route to Limberg.

The official news bureau of the army and admiralty has issued a warning to the public against placing the slightest reliance in the many rumors current daily regarding alleged victories or defeats or concerning the arrival of wounded soldiers or disabled ships of Great Britain. These are, without exception, baseless, the warning says.

Suffer for Food.

Interesting documents and maps were found on the bodies of some of the dead Germans on border battlefield. Letters and notes in diaries told of suffering caused by the terrible heat and the scarcity of food. A corporal's letters, taken from a prisoner captured by peasants at Pont-a-Mousson, in the department Muerthe-et-Moselle, said:

"At last the question is settled. We have the war which has been so grealy desired."

According to the latest advices in the Belgian capital, barely 500 German soldiers escaped unhurt out of the 4,000 or 5,000 engaged in the battle of Haelen. Many of the field guns of the German artillery were lost in the swamps. The soldiers who remained of the German attacking column retired to Tongres.

A special train has been sent out from Brussels to collect the wounded on the battlefield. Among them are reported to be two German princes.

An official statement, issued last night from Paris, says: "The German troops who were beaten yesterday at Diest, and retreated on Hasselt, lost heavily. They tried to resume the attack on the Belgians' southern flank and a German cavalry division charged. This operation was repulsed. In the evening, a column of German infantry moved in the direction of Viz and Tongres, but no new engagement occurred.

"The towns near Saale Pass are now entirely occupied by French troops, which yesterday took the neighboring plateau. The French artillery attacked the Germans' rear and its fire greatly helped our infantry which had a few wounded, but none killed. We found heaps of abandoned equipment, showing that the flight of the Germans was precipitate."

The official announcement adds that the conduct and courage of the soldiers and inhabitants of Liege have been exemplary, as they realize that France has replied to the appeal of Belgium for aid.

Germans Tell of Hunger.

German deserters, according to the official note, complain of the terrible hunger they have suffered. They are said to have declared that their rations consisted of one sausage and two spoonfuls of peas.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson and Mrs. George Keppel have offered to establish a French-English hospital at Le Touquetor, wherever the French government considers it convenient.

The establishment is to contain 2,000 beds and is to be kept up as long as the war lasts.

The communication continues:

"The French troops are advancing into the high Alsatian valleys of the Vosges mountains. Since their occupation of the Saales region, in German territory on the frontier of Alsace, the French troops have entered the town of Saales itself, driving out the German troops. Today they collected the kits abandoned by the German fugitives.

"In the Woevre district, in the department of the Meuse, the French troops today fired at and brought down a hostile aeroplane which was flying at a height of over 1,000 yards. The two German officers occupying the flying machine were taken prisoners.

"In the same district a battalion of French light infantry put to flight a battalion of German Landwehr, taking 40 prisoners."

Word from Alexandria says that the big new Austrian Lloyd liner Marienbad was captured today by a British warship near here while on the voyage from Bombay to Trieste. She was brought into port.

WHITE-HAIRED MOTHERS TO MARCH IN PEACE PARADE

New York, August 18.—A brigade of white haired mothers will lead the women's peace parade which is planned for August 29. Mrs. Henry Villard probably will carry the peace banner.

A plan for following up the parade with a plea to the women of the neutral European countries to organize for peace will be presented at the executive meeting of the committee tomorrow. It is also proposed to make the women's peace committee a permanent one.

GERMANY SEES ONLY ENGLAND IN JAP MOVE

Believes Great Britain Is Trying to Work Up Anti-German Sentiment Everywhere.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Germany's viewpoint of Japan's ultimatum for speedy withdrawal of German influence in China has not yet been officially expressed, as the German embassy here is without information as to the actual presentation of Japan's demands. But from well posted sources it is gathered that Germany's position is likely to be along the following general lines:

"Japan's action is regarded as essentially a war move on the part of England, as it was proposed and requested by England, and was not done on the spontaneous initiative of Japan. From the German standpoint, this is regarded as part of England's diplomacy in war times; to cause a diversion from the main field of action in Europe, and arouse antagonisms to Germany in other parts of the world at a time when all Germany's energies are concentrated on her task in Europe."

Former Ambassador's Word.

The late Baron Speck Von Sternberg, German ambasasdor here for many years, explained to American officials the view on German colonization in China at the time it was taking form. Baron Speck had served in China before coming here, and took a prominent part in the negotiations connected with the establishment of colonies. He maintained that it was reasonable and natural for Germany, with her increasing population and commerce, to seek colonies abroad as England had done. England had been the first to establish a lodgment in China, it was pointed out, her "Opium war" leading to a march of English troops on Pekin under Lord Elgin, the bombardment of Hong Kong, then a part of China, and finally the seizure of Hong Kong which has since remained a British colony.

Peaceful Penetration.

Later England pursued her "peaceful penetration" of the rich Yang-Tsi territory, the Garden spot of China, embracing the vast valley of the Yang-Tsi river and its tributaries extending 2,000 miles inland, with Shanghai as the English commercial metropolis at its mouth. France, also, it was pointed out by this German diplomat, had established herself in southern China, at Tonkin, and Russia in northern China at Port Arthur.

It was natural, therefore, from the German standpoint, that Germany should seek a colonial lodgement in China, the same as had England, France and Russia.

Baron Speck took some part in the negotiations by which Germany sought to participate with England in the development of the rich Yang-Tsi region, but when this failed the attention of Germany was centered on Kiao-Chow, which had been acquired by lease from China as part of the indemnity for the killing of German missionaries in Shantung.

England Foremost.

During this period of China's transformation the German contention is that England was foremost in China's dismemberment. After the China-Japan war, when China's weakness was for the first time disclosed, the "break up of China" is said by Germans to have been widely discussed by English public men, this phrase being changed later to "spheres of influence," embracing England at Hong Kong and the Yang-Tsi, Germany at Kiao-Chow, France in Tonkin, and Russia at Port Arthur and Manchuria.

The Russo-Japanese war ended Russia's claims on Port Arthur, Manchuria and Korea, and thereafter Japan took a dominant place in these territories, all of which had been a part of China or under her. Thus, according to the German view, China's territorial integrity was no more violated at Kiao-Chow than it was by the possessions of the other great powers—England, France, Russia and Japan—which continue to be held without any suggestion that it is a violation of China's territorial integrity. Therefore, Germany is expected to ask why she should give up Kiao-Chow in order to preserve China's "territorial integrity," while England, Japan and the other great powers retain their possessions in China.

United States Would Protect China.

Throughout the efforts of various powers to secure territory in China, the attitude of the United States has been to encourage and protect China against dismemberment. While this has led the United States to favor the "territorial integrity" of China as a general principle of fairness, this country has never gone to the extent of guaranteeing to China the protection of her territory, or of objecting to the large foreign colonies now established in China.

Secretary Hay's "open door" policy was in accordance with the general principle of China's "territorial integrity" and the equal rights of all countries in China. But the "open door" policy did not resist the establishment of foreign colonies in China, but maintained that all such colonies, as well as the ports of China, should be open to the United States on equal terms, with other countries. It is pointed out, therefore, that the American policy throughout, both as to "territorial integrity" of China and the "open door" in China, has been one of principle to secure fair and equal treatment, but has at no time developed into a policy of forcible insistence against foreign colonies at Kia-Chow or elsewhere.

GOVERNOR BUILDING ROADS

Kansas City, August 18.—Thousands of Missourians—farmers, lawyers, doctors, business men and laborers—are busy today trying to "pull Missouri out of the mud."

It is the first of two "good road days" set aside by Gov. Major for volunteer work on the highways. Probably 150,000 men are at work.

The big road army is headed by Gov. Major who early was out on the roads near the state capital directing the labors of a large squad of convicts released from the penitentiary for the day.

The women planned to aid workers at many points by serving dinners and providing cool drinking water.

GAY PARIS NOW TURNS TO PRAYERS

War Has Had a Sobering Effect on the French Capital.

London, August 14.—A Paris dispatch says that the most marked feature of the crisis that has struck the gay capital is the sudden turning toward religion of the careless and irreligious portion of the population.

Thousands of irregular unions between men and women have been legalized, he adds. No man called to the front has been willing to leave behind a mate and children without first making sure that they could assume his name, for it is in the mind of every man that his wife and children may yet be proud to bear his name as a hero of the glorious war of revenge.

Commenting on this, the correspondent continues that it is a well-known fact that in times of mortal danger the human mind turns inevitably to the great unknown beyond. The unknown power which he has always professed to ridicule and the priests whom he has too often mocked, are now besieged for consolation.

One of the priests who has noticed this change of heart says that ever since mobilization began he has been receiving naive requests for absolution from men about to go to the front.

"You must help me," read one of these letters. "I hardly know my credo any more, and I have quite forgotten my confiteor, but that does not matter, does it, now that I have to go? What I want is to leave cleanly. You must help me through the responses."

In a restaurant, the other night, according to the Standard correspondent, a reservist was taking leaving of his comrade, a crowd of reckless young artists. He had been ordered to report at once at one of the most threatened frontier points. Everybody was cheering him up and wishing him a safe return, when he broke out:

"Bah, I partook of communion this morning and I don't care what happens to me now."

Instead of ribald laughter such a speech would have excited among such a crowd a month ago, only a murmur of approval was heard.

The number of maps of the frontier regions which are being sold on the streets is extraordinary, says the correspondent. The shops, such of them as can, display little but articles which might be useful in the campaign. One of the best known super-elegant fashion shops on the Boulevard de la Madeleine is almost entirely devoted to Red Cross costumes of the most coquettish design, and alongside are exhibited elaborate field medicine chests, dressing bags, and so forth, the whole display occupying several large show windows.

M. Gustave Herve, in Guerre Sociale, writes that scores of bad characters, turned out of the army and other employment for criminal offenses, throng his office, entreating him to have them sent to the front to wipe off the stain of their lives by sacrificing them. The effect of reading such stories stimulates every man, and all of the finest pens in Paris daily produce stirring short articles that are read out to groups in the streets, while scarcely an eye is dry.

Count de Mun, Capus de Flers, Hanotaux, and many others, not the least of whom are Clemenceau and Pichon, in the papers they edit, publish daily columns of splendid prose, often more like lyric poetry.

TURKEY MUST EXPLAIN

Powers Want to Know Why She Buys Cruisers.

London, August 14.—2:53 p. m.—Great Britain, France and Russia have sent a sharp demand to Turkey for the immediate repatriation of the officers and crews of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

It is reported that the two cruisers were met by Turkish vessels outside and escorted into the Dardanelles.

There is no official confirmation of the actual purchase of the cruisers by Turkey, but the report to that effect is generally credited.

Paris, August 14.—5:25 a. m.—The allied governments opposed to Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed to bring Turkey to a realization of its obligations as a neutral power in connection with her purchase from Germany of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

London, August 14.—11 a. m.—A Reuter news agency dispatch from Paris says advices received here from the Dardanelles declare that contrary to the statement of the Turkish government the German flag has not been lowered on the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, nor have their crews been landed since their arrival in Turkish waters.

The Daily News says: "Turkey's purchase of the German cruisers Breslau and Goeben has made an unpleasant impression here. Italy probably will demand an explanation as to the future use of these ships and also warn Turkey that she will not allow the equilibrium of the lower Mediterranean to be threatened, as Italy is determined to prevent complications."

LINERS DODGE PURSUERS

Americans and Canadians Arrive in Montreal.

Montreal, August 18.—Three liners flying British flags and carrying more than 3,000 Americans and Canadians who fled from continental Europe upon the opening of hostilities, arrived here Monday. They were the Virginian of the Canadian Pacific railway, the Teutonic of the White Star line and the Tunisian of the Allan line. All three ships had exciting voyages. To avoid German warships the liners sped through dense fogs among hidden icebergs. In order not to divulge their position to the enemy, fog horns and bells were not used and at night all lights were extinguished. The wireless on the ships was kept silent.

'LUCKY' BALDWIN'S GIRL AIDS

Paris, August 12.—Mrs. Anita McClaughrey, daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin, gave $5,000 today to the American committee looking after the interests of stranded Americans. She also gave $2,500 to a fund for French women who are suffering because of departure of their husbands or fathers for the front.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Hustling man under 50 to recommend our memberships; spare or full time; big money. Write quick I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

I MADE $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

2,000 Railway Mail Clerks needed yearly; $75.00 month; examinations everywhere soon; sample questions free, Franklin Institute, Dept. K-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen-Conductors; Interurbans; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

Firemen and Brakemen; $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

$15 Weekly easily earned at home making incandescent mantles; whole or spare time workers wanted in every town. Write for particulars, Watts & Co., 109 Hocken ave., Toronto, Canada.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Hustling ladies under 50 make big success recommending our memberships; spare or full time. Write today I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

A rare opportunity; make comfortable living home sewing cloth seams; steady; no canvassing; any sewing machine; no triflers wanted; send 16c postage for samples, etc.; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, TB., Rehoboth, Delaware.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Free Watch, Leather Fob and Locket charm to first preferred member in each locality; write immediately. I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

Agents—Protect yourselves. Don't be swindled by fake advertisements. Get together for self protection. Thousands joining movement for honest dealing in agency and mail order business. Save money. Buy goods direct. We want you for member. Association chartered by state of New York. Send postal card for particulars. International Agents' Protective Association, 62 West 45th Street, New York.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Ward & Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

Agents—A whirlwind seller for summer weather. Concentrated soft drinks—7 kinds, orangeade, raspberry, grape, etc. Amazing sales, wonderful profits. Get it while it's new; write quick. American Products Co., 3048 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Take our word for it that 5 in 1 is the biggest agent's proposition of the year; smallest pocket scissors, key ring, cigar cutter, bottle opener, buttonhook, all 5 in 1; article about the size of half dollar; fine steel; just out; don't waste time on worked-out goods. Send Dime for sample and particulars, H. Hesjah Mfg. Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women, 18 years or over, wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month; parcel post means hundreds appointments; vacations; no layoffs; "pull" unnecessary; common education sufficient; list of open positions free; write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

The truth about government jobs. Hundreds of good-paying ones require no examination. Hundreds of others are easy to get. Send 25 cents for information and list. National Service System, Dept. K 9, Kenois Building, Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL.

Asthma sufferers: For $1.00 I will send you my Indian asthma formula. It has cured others, it will cure you. Chas F. Bingham, Tionesta, Pa. Box 130.

PERSONAL.

Stop Tobacco without harmful dragging: quickly, secretly, pleasantly. Interesting booklet free. J. Ben Bradford, Asheville, N. C.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Cash Paid Weekly to home and traveling salesmen. Permanent regular income. Exclusive right to sell the Stark Delicious and Stark trade-mark trees, the money-makers. Big free outfit—wonderful Color Display Book—shows every variety in actual color, full size. Irresistible, convinces and closes sales at sight. Free trees pay cash. Salesmen's orders biggest since our business started 1816. Write quick for contract and book. Stark Bros., Dansville, N. Y., N. Girard, Pa., R. R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTING FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to one who has been getting poorer while the rich grow richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $1,000. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Hustling men or women under each locality can build up steady income; unusually income. Write quick I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

Handy man wanted; good salary and profits; must invest $600 with service. Woodworking Co., East Bangor, Pa.

How to operate a mail order business 30 big profit plans and year's mailing service for 10c. Mail Dealers' Wholesale House, Franklin Bldg., Chicago.

Chiropractic doctors make big money; become independent; work for yourself; complete correspondence course, including diploma, only $25. National College Chiropractic, 1327 Monroe ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Improved Ohio dairy farms in "Western Reserve;" 91 acres, $4,200; 82 acres, $3,600; catalog free. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

Virginia Fertile Farms $15 an acre up; easy payments; send names of two farmers interested in Virginia and receive our handsome magazine one year free. F. H. La Baume, Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Room 207, N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Wanted—Good farm, well located, from owner only. Give description and price. Abner, Box 754, Chicago.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted, We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Home Seekers who are looking for something good in orange groves and truck farming in the finest climate in the country. Write for full information, Lybass-Roberts Land Co., Box 287, Bartow, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. "G. Sun," Leroy, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Our free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write immediately —NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

$150 Per Month and Expenses Salary or Commission — Introducing our King Butter Separator. Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour, in less than 5 minutes. Write for our free sample and salary propositions. De King Manufacturing Co., Dept. 27, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—MAKE $100 to $300 per month easy selling our new Triplicate Sauce Pan. Combination utensil for 3 different foods on one burner. 400 Specialties—all wonderful sellers. Write quick for exclusive territory and large outfit. AMERICAN ALUMINUM MFG. CO., Div. 540, Lemont, Ill.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

VISITS WAR PRISON AFTER FIFTY YEARS

Sandusky, August 17.—Henry E. Farwell, of Hudson, Co. E, 128th Regiment, O. V. I., is enjoying a unique vacation in and around Sandusky—the first he has had in 50 years.

Half a century ago Farwell was a guard in the prison in which 600 officers and thousands of confederate men were detained on Johnson's island, near here.

"The night I was given my discharge a comrade and myself walked across the ice that then filled Sandusky bay," said Farwell yesterday. "The next day I left for home and until now I have never been back."

Even Commanders Don't Know Where Czar's Armies Go

St. Petersburg (via London), August 14.—The ignorance in which the public is kept regarding warlike operations is such as we never experienced in any former wars.

We know that troops are going off—regulars, reservists and national levy, called the opolchenie, which includes all able-bodied men of fighting age. Whither they have gone it is impossible even to surmise.

The railways running out of St. Petersburg and Moscow are all interconnected far outside the cities, and the fact that this or that detachment started from St. Petersburg by the route normally leading to Warsaw may equally well mean that they are bound for Finland or Odessa.

Even the commanding officer is in perfect darkness as to the destination of his regiment. Just before the train moves off he is handed four sealed envelopes, to be opened consecutively at fixed hours. Absolute secrecy is thus preserved by employing the system long practiced in navies, but for the first time applied ashore.

We are ignorant even as to how many armies Russia is putting on the field, let alone their objectives. All alike know that they are going to fight Germany, and all alike are eager to get to close quarters. Even the letters which soldiers are now sending home leave their recipients quite in the dark.

Postoffice regulations order that letters to the army be directed with name and regiment only, and any place indications entail confiscation of the letter. Similarly the recipient of letters from the front have no indication whence they have been sent.

PEACE TREATIES RATIFIED

Washington, August 14.—Eighteen of the 20 peace treaties with foreign nations providing for commissions of inquiry before resort to arms in international disputes, which ordinary resouces of diplomacy fail to settle, were ratified by the senate yesterday.

The treaties with the Dominican republic and Panama were held up for further consideration.

Treaties ratified are with Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Persia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

The United States is now engaged in attempting to settle a revolution in San Domingo.

BASEBALL

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

The interest of baseball during the past week has been the sensational rise of the Boston team of the National League. After climbing steadily for weeks, they brought their sensationalism to a climax by playing the Giants, league leaders, off their feet, beating them three straight games. The Boston boys are now in the position of earnest contenders for the pennant.

The standing of clubs Monday morning, August 17, was as follows:

American League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.
Philadelphia	69	35
Boston	59	47
Washington	56	49
Detroit	55	53
Chicago	55	56
St. Louis	52	54
New York	48	59
Cleveland	36	77

National League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.
New York	58	43
Boston	54	46
St. Louis	57	52
Chicago	54	51
Brooklyn	48	54
Philadelphia	48	55
Pittsburg	47	55
Cincinnati	47	57

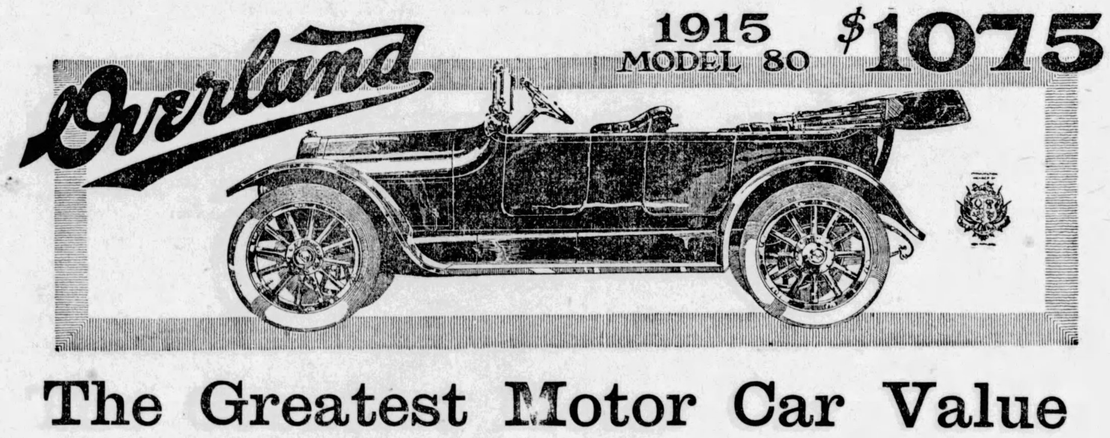
Federal League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	60	48
Indianapolis	57	48
Baltimore	56	48
Brooklyn	53	46
Buffalo	52	52
St. Louis	49	60
Kansas City	48	60
Pittsburg	45	58

WINNIPEG SENDS 2,000 SOLDIERS TO QUEBEC

Winnipeg, Man., August 13.—Four infantry regiments of Winnipeg, 2,000 strong, were called to mobilize at Quebec by an order received from Ottawa today. They leave Monday night. The local battery will accompany the regiments.

Belgium has 15,000 hothouses in which grapes are raised.



The Greatest Motor Car Value Ever Offered

NOW, with pride, we announce our latest car — Model 80 — the greatest value this factory has ever placed on the market.

Model 80 has a brand-new streamline body. Its full sweeping streamlines blend and harmonize perfectly with the balance of the symmetrical design. All visible lines are absolutely clean, unbroken and uninterrupted.

The new crowned moulded fenders, new rounded radiator, new hood slightly sloped, and flush U doors with disappearing hinges, contribute the additional touches of exterior grace and modishness which distinguish costly imported cars.

The new tonneau is much larger — both in width and in depth.

The new cushioned upholstery is also considerably deeper and softer.

This model is equipped with the finest electric starting and electric lighting system. All switches, in a compact switch box, are conveniently located on the steering column. Thus, in the driving position, without stretching forward or bending down, you start the car, drive the car and control the electric horn and all head, side, tail and dash lights.

This car has left-hand drive and center control.

A Few of the 1915 Model 80 Features

- Motor 35 h. p.
- New full stream-line body
- Instrument board in cowl dash
- Individual front seats, high backs.
- Tonneau, longer and wider
- Upholstery, deeper and softer
- Windshield, rain vision, ventilating type, built in
- Crowned Fenders
- Electric starter
- Electric lights
- High-tension magneto
- Thermo-syphon cooling
- Five-bearing crankshaft
- Rear axle, floating type
- Springs, rear, ¾ elliptic, extra long, underslung
- Wheelbase, 114 inches
- Larger tires, 34 inch x 4 inch
- Demountable rims—one extra
- Left-hand drive
- Beautiful new Brewster green body finish
- Complete equipment

The tires are larger this year, being 34 inch by 4 inch all around. These tires can be quickly detached from the rims, which are demountable. One extra rim furnished.

Ignition is high tension magneto, independent of starting and lighting system. It requires no dry cells.

This new Overland rides with remarkable smoothness, taking the ruts and rough spots with the ease of the highest priced cars.

There is a famous, powerful, speedy, snappy, economical and quiet 35 horsepower Overland motor; and a long wheelbase of 114 inches.

This car comes complete. Electric starter, electric lights, built-in windshield, mohair top and boot, extra rim, jeweled magnetic speedometer, electric horn, robe rail, foot rest and curtain box.

This new model is ready for your inspection in practically every city and town in the country.

Dealers are now taking orders. Make arrangements now for your demonstration.

Handsome 1915 catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 110.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

The Willys-Overland of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Two passenger Roadster $1050 *Prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio*

To advertise our High-Grade Razors, we will give one razor free of charge to one person in each locality. The razor does not cost you a cent. You have nothing to sell, no work to do for us. It is sent absolutely free and postpaid on most liberal offer ever made. Send 2c stamp if you don't wish to accept offer simply return razor. Bell Razor Co., 209 , Geneva, N. Y.

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We positively guarantee to train you in your own home, furnish uniform, and assist you to position paying $12 to $25 a week. Send for free catalog and illustrated book of "National Nurses."

National School of Nursing, Dept. 29 Utica, N. Y.